’t Miss the Funny Valentine Number of Comic Supplement With Next Sunday's Boston Sunday American

**THE WEATHER.**

For Boston and vicinity: Fair and much colder to-night and Saturday; fresh westerly winds.

High water: 3:15 a. m. 3:26 p. m.

HEARST'S
BOSTON AMERICAN
THE TWENTIETH CENTURY NEWSPAPER
AND NEW YORK JOURNAL

NIGHT EDITION

10 PAGES 10 PAGES

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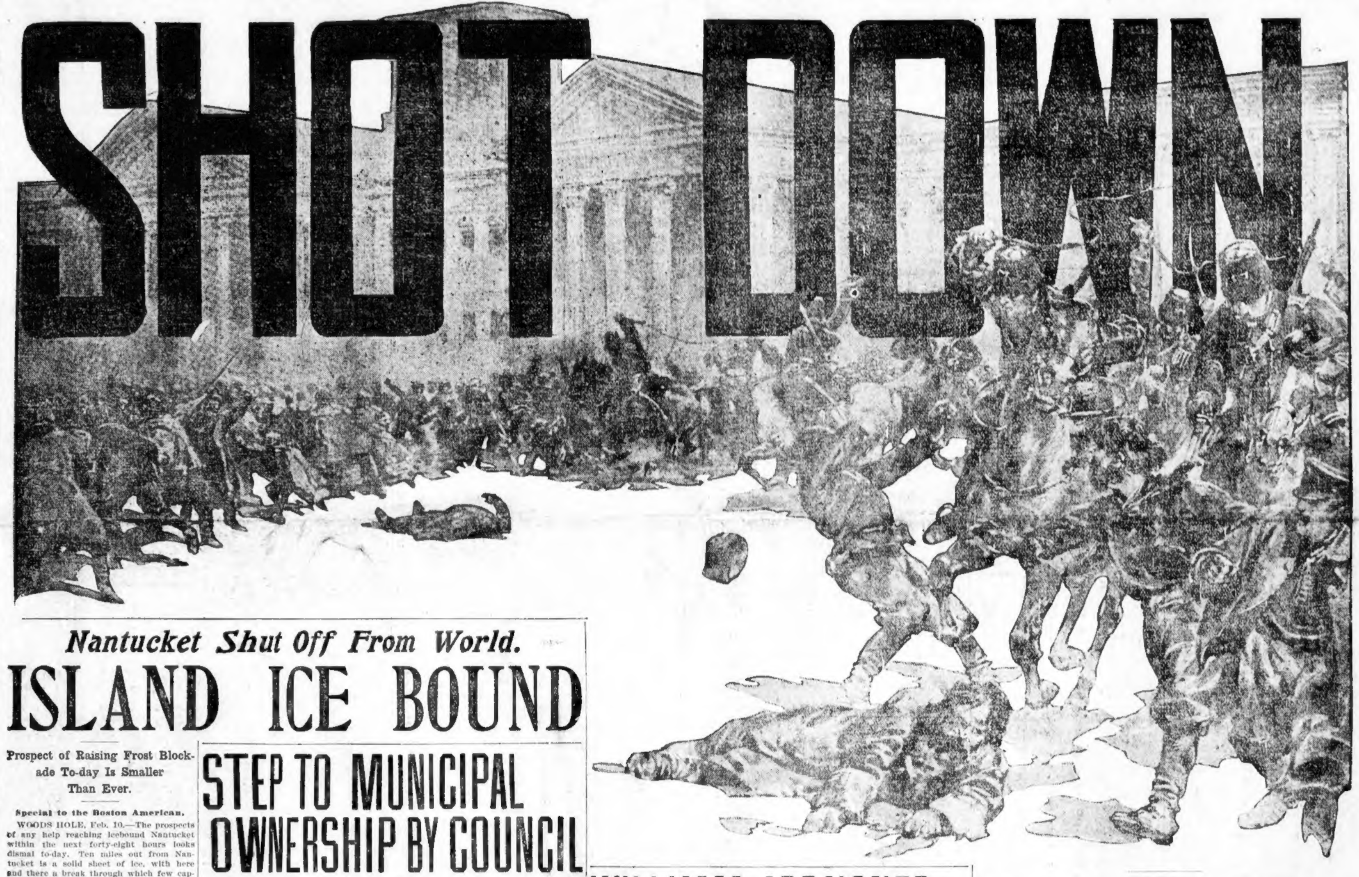
# POLISH STRIKERS IN CONFLICT WITH TROOPS, HUNDRED SHOT DOWN



### Palace Closely Guarded in Expectation of New Demonstration Following Renewal of Strike—City Quiet Under Military Rule, But Elsewhere Rioters Have Been Slain by Hundreds.

**WARSAW, Feb. 10.—More than a hundred strikers were killed or wounded by the troops at the conflict which took place at the Katherinen Iron Works at Sosnovice last night.**

**The strikers were attempting to put out the fire in a furnace of the smelting department of the works when the soldiers appeared, and a fight ensued.**

**The troops fired three volleys and finally scattered the workmen.**

**Special Cable to Boston American.**

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Terror-stricken by reports that the populace will again march on his palace, the Czar is isolated, practically a self-made prisoner in his palace.

The guarding network of trusted ones about him has been drawn even closer, say special dispatches received here, since new labor troubles have been born in St. Petersburg, and hundreds are on strike.

#### QUIET ON THE SURFACE.

There is another contemplated march on the Czar's palace, but outwardly it appears to be a quiet movement, similar in many ways to that which led to the massacre before the palace a few weeks ago.

It is really, special advices state, undertaken by the people with the idea of giving their ruler an opportunity to appear before them in person and promise that which is

Continued on 2d Page, 3d Column.

### Nantucket Shut Off From World.

## ISLAND ICE BOUND

### Prospect of Raising Frost Blockade To-day Is Smaller Than Ever.

**Special to the Boston American.**

WOODS HOLE, Feb. 10.—The prospects of any help reaching icebound Nantucket within the next forty-eight hours looks dismal to-day. Ten miles out from Nantucket is a solid sheet of ice, with here and there a break through which few captains would dare to take the craft.

Reports to-day along the Cape tell of a solid sheet of ice twenty-five miles wide, stretching from the shore to Cross Rip lightship. Prospects of a break up seem slight.

The United States Revenue Cutter Mackinac, Captain Wild, is beating her way westward from Hyannic, bound for this port, where it was expected that orders would be awaiting her to take food and mail to Nantucket. No orders had come last night. Instead came an appeal from Chatham that the schooner Gypsy Maid was caught in the ice off that port. The revenue cutter got up steam for Chatham port, but was held back by the ice off Cross Rip lightship.

#### Mackinac at Hyannis.

Captain Wilde, seeing the danger of having his cutter crushed in the ice floes, made for Hyannis, where he anchored last night after a hard passage. There he learned that the Gypsy Maid had been released from shore by the two crews from the Monomoy Life Saving Station.

At 10 o'clock to-day Captain Wilde left Hyannis and began beating his way toward this place. He had not reached here at noon, and it was feared that he had been forced to put back in some cove till the ice pack would break.

When the news was communicated to-day to the people of Nantucket by cable that the Mackinac would probably not be able to bring them food and mail to-day, even if she would be able to penetrate the ice around the island, there was great disappointment on the island. The inhabitants to the number of several hundred were standing around the cable office waiting for word that relief was on the way.

It was known that no vessel could possibly reach Nantucket harbor, but it was supposed that the Mackinac would find a landing at Great Point at the extreme north end of the island and fifteen miles from the town. The mail and food was to be thrown off there and be carried to the town on sleds. These were ready and waiting to start for the lighthouse when the disappointing news came. Volunteers by the score had stepped forward, ready to take the perilous drive of thirty miles to help their townspeople.

Nantucket reports to-day that now that the last of the live oxen on the island has been killed, fish alone and the few cans of vegetables on the island must prove the sole means of subsistence till meat can be brought. There is as yet no positive suffering on the island, because the cold is not intense, but unless food can be brought within the next three days the people fear that sickness among the women and children will begin. A special church service was held on the island last night, a message from there to-day states, and prayers for relief before suffering would begin were asked.

## STEP TO MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP BY COUNCIL

### ORDER PASSED THAT THOSE WHO WOULD SELL PLANTS TO CITY SHALL FILE LISTS.

Through an order passed by the City Council it is provided that any person who anticipates selling to the city any property to be used for the establishment of a city gas and electric lighting plant shall at once file with the city clerk a list of the property and the terms of the sale.

The order was introduced by President Dolan, who says that it is the second logical step in the movement for municipal ownership. It was forwarded to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence, and will come before that body for action at the meeting on Monday.

The order in full was as follows:

Ordered, That, in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of chapter 34 of the Revised Laws, His Honor the Mayor be authorized by the City Council to request persons or corporations owning gas or electric lighting plants located in the city of Boston to file with the city clerk, in case they desire to preserve the right to enforce the obligation of the city to purchase his or its plant, a detailed statement of all the property or plant which he or it proposes to sell the city, if it votes to establish a plant for the manufacture or distribution of gas or electricity, and the proposed terms of such sale.

President Dolan said to a reporter of the BOSTON AMERICAN:

"I introduced the order as the next logical step in the movement for municipal ownership of the plants that produce and distribute gas and electricity in the city.

The law provides that after the first of the two votes required by sections 2 and 3 of chapter 45 shall have been passed in a city or town, any person or corporation who owns a gas or electric lighting plant therein and desires to preserve the right to enforce the obligation of such city or town to purchase his or its plant, shall, within thirty days after a written request therefor by the Mayor, authorized by the City Council, or by the Selectmen, file with the city or town clerk a detailed statement of all the property and plant which he or it proposes to sell to such city or town, if it votes to establish a plant, and the proposed terms of sale.

"We have already passed the first vote, and I thought it but fair that we should safeguard the rights of the city and of all parties concerned by taking the next step provided by the law. I anticipate that the parties owning plans would be bound by their statements when filed, and it is certainly well that the city should know what it is expected to buy, if it is to buy anything at all."

## GAS ENGINEER IS CROSS-EXAMINED

To establishfacts as to the "fair value" of the plants which are included in the plan for the formation of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, was the object of the line of inquiry at to-day hearing before the Massachusetts Gas and Electric Light Commission on the capitalization of the proposed consolidated company. John A. Gould, chief engineer of several of the gas companies concerned, was again a witness.

He was cross-examined to-day briefly by Felix Rackemann, representing the town of Brookline, and Corporation Counsel Thomas M. Babson, representing Mayor Collins.

In his direct testimony Mr. Gould had given estimates as to what he considered the fair value of the mains of the mains of the companies, these being one of the principal factors in a valuation of the entire plants.

He had testified that the mains are worth $8,500,000, or what it would cost to replace them to-day with entirely new mains. "This "replacement" value is asserted by Frederic E. Snow, counsel for the Gas Trust, to constitute the "fair value" mentioned in the legislative act of 1903, which permitted the consolidation.

In every case of calculation as to the replacement cost of a given main, Mr. Gould,

Continued on 2d Page, 6th Column.

## WILLIAMS ARRAIGNED IN HOUSE BY HEPBURN

### "LEADER" OF DEMOCRACY IS DENOUNCED IN A SCATHING SPEECH.

**By Boston American Leased Wire.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Townsend bill providing for the regulation of freight rates was passed in the House of Representatives by a vote of 326 to 17.

The Davey bill, which was the Williams substitute, and offered on behalf of the Democratic party, was defeated by a vote of 186 to 151.

The features of the proceedings before the vote were a speech by Representative David A. De Armond of Missouri, and one by Representative Hepburn of Iowa, chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

#### Commends Hearst Bill.

Mr. De Armond, a conservative man of great influence in the House, made a strong presentation of the needs of legislation and the defects of the Townsend bill. He went to the unexpected length of declaring that in his judgment the bill introduced by Representative William Randolph Hearst was, of all measures introduced, the one that should be enacted into law, because it covered the question completely, provided remedies for all the abuses, as the other bills did not, and had been drawn as the result of study and experiences of Mr. Hearst in his contest with the Coal Trust.

Mr. Hepburn made, from his standpoint, a strong speech, holding the floor from twenty minutes of two to the time the vot-

Continued on 7th Page 1st Column

## $100,000 FIRE AT LEOMINSTER

**Special to the Boston American.**

LEOMINSTER, Feb. 10.—The large factory owned by Pickering, Metcalf & Co., and occupied by four horn and celluloid goods manufacturers is one fire and will be a total loss. The damage, it is estimated, may amount to $100,000.

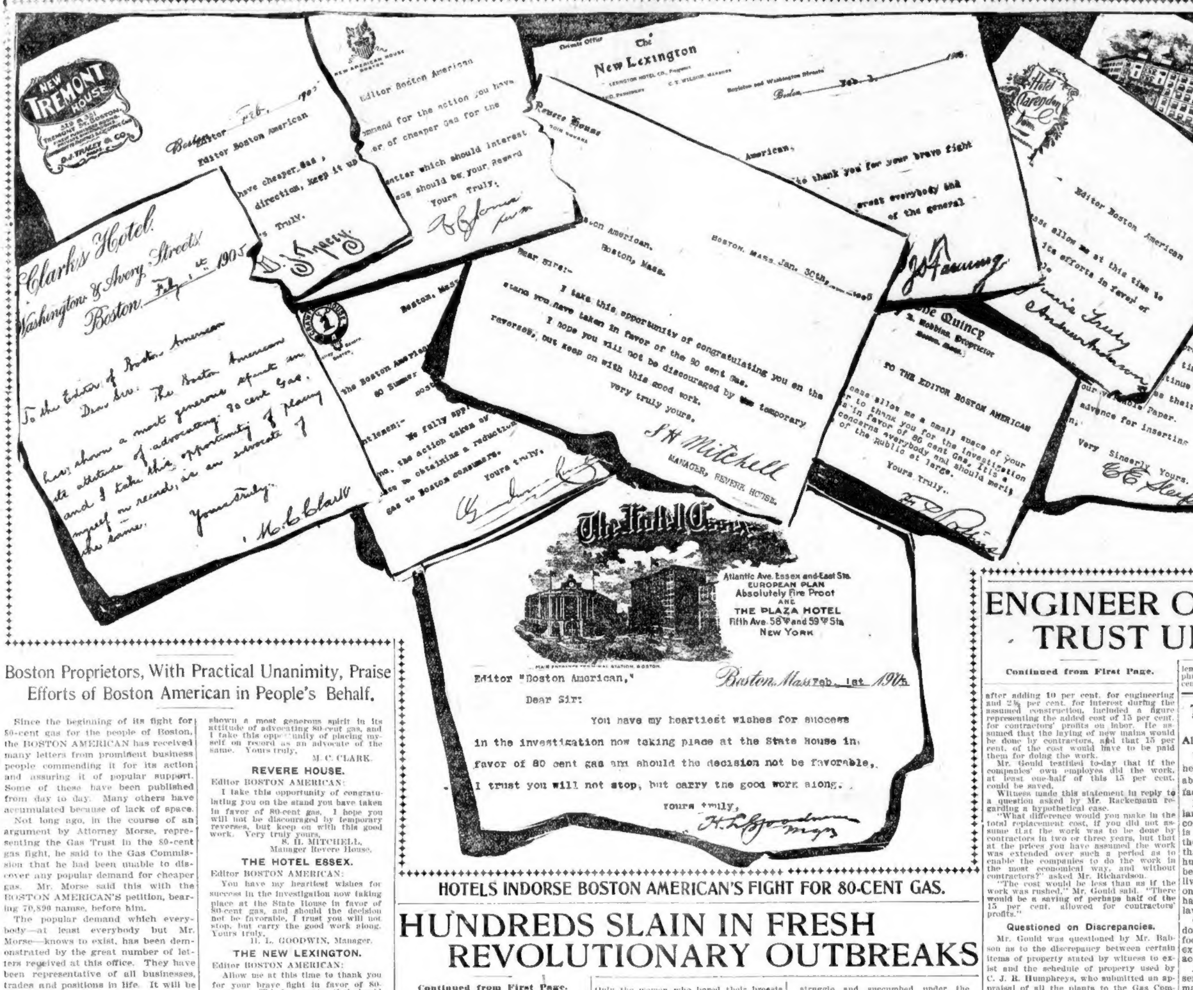
Four men are seriously hurt and two more men are reported missing. It is feared they have lost their lives in the fire.

The firms occupying the building are E. C. Page, Crescent Novelty Company, National Comb Company, and Williams & Winn.

## LOUISE TO WED ITALIAN NOBLE

BERLIN, Feb. 10.—It is reported that Former Crown Princess Louise of Saxony, who is in Florence, is to marry a young Italian noble, Count Carlo Gicciardini, in a short time. Her popularity, as shown during her recent trip to Dresden in an attempt to see her children, has alarmed the government, and the officials desire to counteract all influences in her favor.

# HOTEL MEN INDORSE FIGHT FOR 80-CENT GAS



NEW TREMONT HOUSE

D. J. TRACEY & CO.

Boston Feb. 1905

Editor Boston American

have cheaper Gas ,

direction, keep it up

s Truly.

D. J. Tracey

NEW AMERICAN HOUSE BOSTON

Editor Boston American

mmend for the action you have

er of cheaper Gas for the

atter which should interest

ess should be your Reward

Yours Truly,

Clark's Hotel.
Washington & Avery Streets
Boston. Feb. 1st 1905

To the Editor of Boston American
Dear Sir: The Boston American has shown a most generous spirit in its attitude of advocating 80 cent Gas. and I take this opportunity of placing myself on record, as an advocate of the same.
Yours truly
M. C. Clark

CRAWFORD HOUSE BOSTON

Boston, Mass

the Boston American

80 Summer

tlemen:-

We fully app

ma, the action taken by

ce to obtaining a reduction

gas to Boston consumers.

Yours truly,

Revere House

ton American.

Boston, Mass.

BOSTON, MASS. Jan. 30th, 1905

Dear Sir:-

I take this opportunity of congratulating you on the stand you have taken in favor of the 80 cent Gas.

I hope you will not be discouraged by the temporary reverses, but keep on with this good work.

Very truly yours,

S H Mitchell

MANAGER, REVERE HOUSE.

Private Office

The New Lexington

LEXINGTON HOTEL CO., Proprietors

C. T. WILSON, Manager

Boylston and Washington Streets

Boston Feb. 3. 1905.

American,

e thank you for your brave fight

erest everybody and

of the general

J D Fanning

The Quincy

F. L. Robbins, Proprietor

Boston, Mass.

TO THE EDITOR BOSTON AMERICAN

ease allow me a small space of your

er to thank you for the investigation

s in favor of 80 cent Gas, It is a

concerns everybody and should merit

of the Public at large.

Yours Truly,

F L Robbins

Hotel Clarendon

Editor Boston American

se allow me at this time to

its efforts in favor of

Yours Truly
Andrew Anderson

Castle Square Hotel

300 ROOMS WITH BATH

Editor Boston American

American.

enough to devote

to allow me to

Situation here

proven beyond a doubt

time is the worst

tinue to be so unless

es their Views through

our valuable Paper.

advance for inserting these few

Very Sincerely Yours.

C E Sleeper

The Hotel Essex

Atlantic Ave. Essex and East Sts.
EUROPEAN PLAN
Absolutely Fire Proof
AND
THE PLAZA HOTEL
Fifth Ave. 58th and 59th Sts
NEW YORK

MAIN ENTRANCE TERMINAL STATION, BOSTON.

Editor "Boston American," Boston, Mass Feb. 1st 1905

Dear Sir:

You have my heartiest wishes for success in the investigation now taking place at the State House in favor of 80 cent gas and should the decision not be favorable, I trust you will not stop, but carry the good work along.

Yours truly,

H. L. Goodwin Mgr.

HOTELS INDORSE BOSTON AMERICAN'S FIGHT FOR 80-CENT GAS.

## Boston Proprietors, With Practical Unanimity, Praise Efforts of Boston American in People's Behalf.

Since the beginning of its fight for 80-cent gas for the people of Boston, the BOSTON AMERICAN has received many letters from prominent business people commending it for its action and assuring it of popular support. Some of these have been published from day to day. Many others have accumulated because of lack of space.

Not long ago, in the course of an argument by Attorney Morse, representing the Gas Trust in the 80-cent gas fight, he said to the Gas Commission that he had been unable to discover any popular demand for cheaper gas. Mr. Morse said this with the BOSTON AMERICAN'S petition, bearing 70,890 namse, before him.

The popular demand which everybody—at least everybody but Mr. Morse—knows to exist, has been demonstrated by the great number of letters received at this office. They have been representative of all businesses, trades and positions in life. It will be remembered that the petition bore the name of every theatre manager in Boston.

To-day the BOSTON AMERICAN prints letters received from some of the leading hotels in Boston, selected from the business letters. These will be supplemented, as space and time allows, with others from other business people and individuals.

The letters from the hotels follow:

### THE CRAWFORD HOUSE.

To the BOSTON AMERICAN:

We fully appreciate and heartily commend the action taken by your paper in reference to obtaining a reduction in the cost of gas to Boston consumers. Yours truly,

GOODWIN & RIMBACH.

### CLARK'S HOTEL.

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

The BOSTON AMERICAN has shown a most generous spirit in its attitude of advocating 80-cent gas, and I take this opportunity of placing myself on record as an advocate of the same. Yours truly,

M. C. CLARK.

### REVERE HOUSE.

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

I take this opportunity of congratulating you on the stand you have taken in favor of 80-cent gas. I hope you will not be discouraged by temporary reverses, but keep on with this good work. Very truly yours,

S. H. MITCHELL,
Manager Revere House.

### THE HOTEL ESSEX.

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

You have my heartiest wishes for success in the investigation now taking place at the State House in favor of 80-cent gas, and should the decision not be favorable, I trust you will not stop, but carry the good work along. Yours truly,

H. L. GOODWIN, Manager.

### THE NEW LEXINGTON.

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

Allow me at this time to thank you for your brave fight in favor of 80-cent gas. This is a matter that should interest everybody and should merit the BOSTON AMERICAN the gratitude of the general public. Yours very truly, J. D. FANNING.

### THE QUINCY.

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

Please allow me a small space of your valuable paper to thank you for the investigation now in progress in favor of 80-cent gas. It is a matter that concerns everybody, and should merit the suffrage of the public at large. Yours truly,

F. L. ROBBINS, Proprietor.

### NEW AMERICAN HOUSE.

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

Let me commend you for the action you have taken on the matter of cheaper gas for the people. This is a matter which should interest everybody and success should be your reward. Yours truly, A. C. JONES.

### CASTLE SQUARE HOTEL.

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

Will you please be kind enough to devote a small space in your paper to allowing me to say a few words regarding the gas situation here in Boston at the present time.

By expert testimony it has been proven beyond a doubt that the Gas Trust at the present time is the worst monopoly in Boston. It will continue to be so without such action as the BOSTON AMERICAN has initiated and is fighting to-day at the State House. The public thanks you for your fight. I thank you in advance for publishing these few words. Very sincerely yours,

C. E. SLEEPER, Manager.

### NEW TREMONT HOUSE.

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

We should have cheaper gas. Your fight is in the right direction. Keep it up. Yours truly, D. J. TRACEY.

### HOTEL CLARENDON.

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

Please allow me at this time to thank your paper for its efforts in favor of cheaper gas for the people. Yours truly, ANDREW ANDERSON.

## JIMMY AND HIS PAPA.

*The swiftest boy in the country achieves new wonders in the great comic section of next Sunday's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.*

**Singers and Public Speakers** will find Piso's Cure an effectual cure for hoarseness.

## LICK OBSERVATION OF BORELLI COMET

SAN JOSE, Cal., Feb. 10.—Director W. W. Campbell, of Lick Observatory, says:

"The faint comet discovered on December 28 by Borelli of Marseilles has been observed here by Professor Aitken on eight different nights since that date. Dr. Aitken has just computed the orbit of this body. He found that it is traveling in an ellipsic path once around the sun in seven years and four months. The comet is of the tenth magnitude."

## BROCKTON SHOOTING CASE IS CONTINUED

Antonio Carpentino and James D. Grosso were arraigned in Brockton Police Court to-day charged with shooting Patrolman Malloy with intent to kill. The condition of Malloy, who was shot Wednesday night, is so serious that Judge Reed continued the case for one week. Carpentino's bail was raised to $10,000, and Grosso is held in $5,000. Malloy has identified the prisoners as his assailants.

## HUNDREDS SLAIN IN FRESH REVOLUTIONARY OUTBREAKS

Continued from First Page.

rumored—reform. Such an act on his part would, it is firmly believed, immediately end the internal disruptions of his empire.

No date has as yet been set for this demonstration. An active leader is lacking. There is no Father Gopon to take the reins. But now that the strike has been largely renewed in St. Petersburg it is only a question of hours, it is believed, before there is some sort of demonstration, hostile or otherwise.

Outside of St. Petersburg the situation is grave. The rioters, quelled temporarily by the repressive measures undertaken by the government, have suddenly resumed their activities, much as if in accordance with a prearrangement, and hundreds of persons have fallen, killed or wounded.

### VOLLEYS KILL FIFTY.

At Sosnovice, Poland, the troops fired volley after volley into the ranks of rioting strikers. This battle was continued for a long time, and when it was ended the streets were like a shambles. At least fifty were killed in this one fight and hundreds of others wounded.

The greatest list of fatalities comes from Nifka, where the miners are on strike. There was a pitched battle between miners and troops, and 150 persons were slain. The situation there is still critical, say special dispatches to this city, and it is feared that it will be necessary to send further troops to that section to quell the revolutionists.

Lodg is on the verge of a revolutionary outbreak which may surpass any past one. Only the women who bared their breasts to the guns of the troops to prevent them firing into the strikers have had any quieting effect. Scores of women stood between the troops and the strikers. The order was to be given to fire, then the commanding officer reconsidered and the situation is temporarily quiet. There is little doubt, however, that this point will be the centre of the next great outbreak.

Father Gopon, who is regarded as the most vital spark in the revolutionary forces, has been deprived of his church rank. This the poorer classes, who adore Gopon as their leader, resent, and some of the minor rioting was probably due to this act of the government.

### DEATH OF WARSAW GOVERNOR.

With acclaim the rioters and revolutionists over Russia hailed the death of General Tchertkoff, governor of the province of Warsaw. He was recently shot in the leg, and died yesterday as a result.

The red flag of anarchy has appeared in many places, particularly in Warsaw, where there was a celebration of the death of the governor.

In St. Petersburg the strike has been renewed. There has been no attempt at violence there thus far, according to reports, but thousands of troops are stationed in the city, and are ready to act at a moment's notice. Nearly 150 university students are in revolt there. At Odessa it has been found necessary to close the university against the students.

A strike is again on at the Putiloff and Franco-Russian works in St. Petersburg. This morning a number of the employes of these firms, after a conference with the directors, went out, owing to the refusal of the manufacturers to grant an eight-hour day.

The strikers marched in small groups through the city. The military authorities are taking extreme precautions to prevent disorder.

From many other sources come reports of minor outbreaks. At Pabljanice in riots one man was killed and several wounded. Factories there are shut down. Troops are being rushed hither and thither by the government.

## REVOLUTIONISTS OF RUSSIA ASK FOR AID

Dr. Morris J. Konikow, of No. 330 Shawmut avenue, the leader of the Russian Socialist Democratic party in Boston, has received a circular from the world leaders of the party, calling on people in all civilized countries for their support and sympathy in the fight of the Russian peasantry and workingmen for freedom.

The circular is signed by G. Pickhanoff, P. Axelrod, N. Vtoroff, Vera Zassonlitsch, L. Martoff and L. Deutsch. Pickhanoff, Axelrod and Vera Zassonlitsch represent the Executive Committee of the Russian party abroad.

Vera Zassonlitsch in 1878 tried to take the life of Trepoff, father of the present Governor-General, who is practically dictator in St. Petersburg. She succeeded in wounding him, but interference came before she could accomplish her object. Hers was the first case in Russian history where a trial by jury was granted to a prisoner. She was acquitted and succeeded in getting away, foiling a second attempt to arrest her.

The circular reads:

"To the Russian Socialist Democratic Party and to the Civilized World:

### Date Burned in History.

"Citizens: January 22, 1905, has burned its date on the pages of the world's history. This is the day on which the gigantic arm of the Russian working class clutched the neck of the autocratic monster. To-day there is still enough life in this monster to bite this arm; but to-morrow this arm will strangle it.

"In this iron hand lies the salvation of the Russian people, the salvation of Russia exhausted, humiliated, driven to despair by this soulless and criminal government. Throughout the whole century freedom and civilization have remained the inaccessible ideals of the best citizens of the enslaved country.

"Separate individuals took up the struggle and succumbed under the blows of the sovereigns of the Winter Palace. Leaning upon millions of slaves, soaked with blood of enslaved nations, in the midst of the corpses of starved peasants and workingmen, Czardom had felt its domination over the civilized world.

### Fight Against Barbarism.

"Everywhere it showed corruption; everywhere it became the bulwark of reaction and national strife. In the struggle with Czardom its extermination means a struggle for world civilization against world barbarism. It means the solution of the most important part of the world's problem which began with the great revolution of the eighteenth century. This historical work could not be accomplished by thousands or millions of the representatives of the higher classes in Russia. Their struggle of many years could not shake the reign of the knout. The internally rotten absolutism in its furious persecution of every thought raeched the last degree of cynicism and cruelty.

"The press is muzzled. The writers are under perpetual threat of jail and deportation. Science is in chains, the university in the hands of the police, the scanty number of schools in the hands of fanatical clergy. Starvation is epidemic in the ruined villages, despair among the enslaved nationalities. The world has heard with horror of the brutalities committed by Czardom on the peaceful people of Finland. The cries of victims of Kishineff have shocked humanity.

### Demanded a Congress.

"But those deeds of autocracy are not limited to Finland and Kishineff. The same is going on in Poland, Litean, Siberia and Caucasus. The same was reported on a large scale on the streets of St. Petersburg, where the people of the capital brought forward the demands of Russia.

"The people of the capital, led by the revolutionary working class demanded of the Czar in magnificent, peaceful manifestation the call of a representative congress of the people to heal the wounds of the country inflicted throughout centuries by the rule of the hangman.

**"Lead pouring forth from the mouths of guns and cannon of the Car was the answer to this peaceful demonstration. Men, women and children are killed; workingmen, business men and priests find their death. The military, which capitulated before the Japanese, slaughtered in cold blood women and children of its own people. Death to Czardom was the answer of the workingmen of St. Petersburg to that unheard-of brutality. Death to Czardom was the cry of all Russia.**

"The news of wholesale massacre in St. Petersburg has already called forth the manifestations of workingmen in other cities. The Socialist-Democrat Party will use its energy to spread the revolutionary movement of the masses in St. Petersburg among the working men and peasants of all Russia.

### Strike in Near Future.

"All the revolutionary forces henceforth will be directed toward the aim to make the blow of January 22 fatal for Czardom: and if even at present a temporary reaction should succeed in keeping back this spreading of the movement it will strike with still greater force in the near future.

"The civilised world cannot look indifferently on the events in Russia. Czardom breathes its last days amidst civil war **corpses of its rebelling subjects.**

**Pneumonia and Grip Follow the Snow**

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE prevents Pneumonia and Grip. Call for the full name and look for the signature of E. W. Grove.

## ENGINEER OF GAS TRUST UNDER FIRE

Continued from First Page.

after adding 10 per cent. for engineering and 2½ per cent. for interest during the assumed construction, included a figure representing the added cost of 15 per cent. for contractors' profits on labor. He assumed that the laying of new mains would be done by contractors, and that 15 per cent. of the cost would have to be paid them for doing the work.

Mr. Gould testified to-day that if the companies' own employes did the work, at least one-half of this 15 per cent. could be saved.

Witness made this statement in reply to a question asked by Mr. Rackemann regarding a hypothetical case.

"What difference would you make in the total replacement cost, if you did not assume that the work was to be done by contractors in two or three years, but that at the prices you have assumed the work was extended over such a period as to enable the companies to do the work in the most economical way, and without contractors?" asked Mr. Richardson.

"The cost would be less than as if the work was rushed," Mr. Gould said. "There would be a saving of perhaps half of the 15 per cent. allowed for contractors' profits."

### Questioned on Discrepancies.

Mr. Gould was questioned by Mr. Babson as to the discrepancy between certain items of property stated by witness to exist and the schedule of property used by C. J. R. Humphreys, who submitted an appraisal of all the plants to the Gas Commissioners.

In several instances Mr. Humphreys had given estimates on property which Mr. Gould did not include in his own estimates. It was shown yesterday that Mr. Humphreys included property which did not exist. Other discrepancies were explained as having been caused by errors on the part of Mr. Gould, who had omitted certain items.

In the case of "services," or house and lamp connections, Mr. Humphreys appraised several thousand which did not exist.

In one company alone, the Roxbury, Mr. Humphreys included so many services that he gave the value of those of that company as 17,000 greater than the value given by Mr. Gould. He included services of the Brookline company twice, witness testified. In the case of other companies Witness had made the errors, not including a sufficient number of services.

Mr. Babson to-day brought out the fact that Mr. Humphreys had based his valuation of the services on the assumption that the length of each connection was sixty feet. Mr. Gould, the chief engineer, estimated the values of the services at the length of only thirty feet each. Mr. Humphreys, herefore, had included just 100 per cent. more of this property than existed.

## STURGEON BOY IS DISCHARGED

Everett E. Sturgeon, sixteen years old, charged with manslaughter in causing the death of Chester L. Bullard, his playmate, by a blow with a hockey stick on the pond of the Allston Golf Club on Saturday last, was discharged in the Brighton Police Court to-day by Judge Barnard. Young Sturgeon and his father and mother wept when they heard the decision.

☞ **Professor Serviss tells all about volcanoes, and compares those of the earth with those of the moon in next Sunday's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.**

## FIRE THREATENS PROVIDENCE STORES

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 10.—Business blocks were threatened to-day by a fire of unknown origin in the Wilcox Building at No. 42 Weybosset street. The structure is in the heart of the commercial district. The blaze started in the Providence Paper Company store. The damage is about $10,000.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

**CASTORIA**
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

## THEORIES ABOUT FOOD

**Also a Few Facts on the Same Subject**

We hear much nowadays about health foods and hygienic living, about vegetarianism and many other fads along the same line.

Restaurants may be found in the large cities where no meat, pastry or coffee is served and the food crank is in his glory, and arguments and theories galore advanced to prove that meat was never intended for human stomachs, and almost make us believe that our sturdy ancestors who lived four score years in robust health on roast beef, pork and mutton must have been grossly ignorant of the laws of health.

Our forefathers had other things to do than formulate theories about the food they ate. A warm welcome was extended to any kind from bacon to acorns.

A healthy appetite and common sense are excellent guides to follow in matters of diet, and a mixed diet of grains, fruits and meats is undoubtedly the best.

As compared with grains and vegetables, meat furnishes the most nutriment in a highly concentrated form and is digested and assimilated more quickly than vegetables and grains.

Dr. Julius Remmson on this subject says: Nervous persons, people run down in health and of low vitality should eat meat and plenty of it. If the digestion is too feeble at first it may be easily corrected by the regular use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal. Two of these excellent tablets taken after dinner will digest several thousand grains of meat, eggs or other animal food in three hours, and no matter how weak the stomach may be, no trouble will be experienced if a regular practice is made of using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because they supply the pepsin and diastase necessary to perfect digestion, and every form of indigestion will be overcome by their use.

That large class of people who come under the head of nervous dyspeptics should eat plenty of meat and insure its proper digestion, by the daily use of a safe, harmless digestive medicine like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets composed of the natural digestive principles, pepsin diatase, fruit acids and salts, which actually perform the work of digestion. Cheap cathartic medicines, masquerading under the name of dyspepsia cures are useless for indigestion as they have absolutely no effect upon the actual digestion of food.

Dyspepsia in all its many forms is simply a failure of the stomach to digest food, and the sensible way to solve the riddle and cure the dyspepsia is to make daily use at meal time of a preparation like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, which is endorsed by the medical profession and known to contain active digestive principles.

All druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at 50 cents for full treatment.

**Humors Cured**

with **Harfina Soap, Skinhealth** (ointment) and **Skinhealth Tablets.** A positive and speedy cure for every itching, burning, scaly, bleeding, crusted, pimply and blotchy humor, with loss of hair. Produces clear, brilliant, healthy skin and pure, rich, red blood.

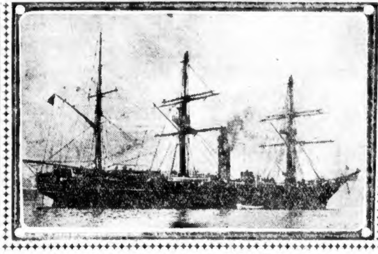
**SKINHEALTH**
**Treatment 75c**

consists of **Harfina Soap, 25c.,** medicated, antiseptic; **Skinhealth** (oint.), **25c.,** to kill germs, heal the skin, and **Skinhealth Tablets, 25c.,** to expel humor germs. All druggists.

**Harfina Soap for the Complexion,** for pimples, blackheads, redness, roughness, chafing, chapping, rough hands. Nothing will give such a speedy cure. 25c.; 3 cakes, 65c.

Send 5c. postage for **Free Samples** and booklets to PHILO HAY CO., NEWARK, N. J.

# VESPUCCI IS IN PORT AFTER PERILOUS TRIP



Photograph by a Boston American Staff Photographer.

ITALIAN CADET SHIP AND PART OF CREW.

### Italian Cadet Ship Arrives To-day and Reports Struggle With the Gale.

### She Is Anchored Off the North Ferry; Naval Officer to Visit Her To-day.

The Italian cadet ship Amerigo Vespucci made this port this morning from Baltimore, after a voyage across the Atlantic, which Count Alexandro Guarienti, her captain, says was signalized by the worst storm in his seafaring experience.

On January 6 last, while off Cape Hatteras, the ship ran into a hurricane which nearly wrecked her. Her bowsprit was broken and her rudder disabled, and for twelve hours or more she lay at the mercy of the waves. Tremendous seas swept the deck and the crew had the greatest difficulty in repairing the damage. But the stout ship weathered the gale and made Baltimore safely three days later with all on board well. Not a man was lost or injured during the gale.

**Anchored Off North Ferry.**

The Amerigo Vespucci is anchored off the North Ferry. She let go her anchor at about 9 o'clock. After she had paid the national salute to the United States' flag flying at the Navy Yard, and American guns had responded, Lieutenant Calabich went ashore and paid his respects, on behalf of the ship's commander, to Commandant Wilde. The visit was returned by a United States naval officer.

There are three noblemen serving aboard the Vespucci. Besides Captain Guarienti, there are Marquis Cinori and Count Grixoni. While the ship is used for training naval cadets, this cruise was made to give final instruction to thirty midshipmen, and when they faced the storm off Hatteras it was their first introduction to an American blizzard. Fresh from the land of turquoise skies and olives, they suffered severely from the cold. To-day they are viewing snow-topped houses and ice-covered wharves in amazement.

**Find Climate too Cold.**

The crew of 350 men are wearing extra pea jackets and woolen mits, but find it hard to be comfortable even on a mild day in a Northern Winter. Two cats, the ship's mascots, cannot be coaxed away from berths near warm boilers.

The crew is still talking about the icebergs encountered before reaching Baltimore.

The Vespucci will remain in Boston Harbor six days, and the public will be welcomed as visitors between the hours of 1 to 5 p. m. daily.

**☛ Insure your life free. Cut out the free insurance coupon printed in every copy of the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN and protect yourself and your family.**

## KING ALFONSO TO MAKE BALLOON TRIP

MADRID, Feb. 10.—King Alfonso has taken keenly to ballooning, and has placed an order with a prominent firm in Paris for a great balloon. The premier, General Azzarraga, tried to dissuade the King, but the young man was obstinate in his intention to personally ascend. He will name the balloon Alfonso XIII.

# SON OF SENATOR CRANE MARRIES

PITTSFIELD, Feb. 10.—In the presence of over 1,200 people, representing every walk of life, Winthrop Murray Crane, Jr., son of Senator Crane, and Miss Edith G. Eaton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Eaton, were married in the First Church of Christ. The ceremony was performed by Rev. William V. W. Davis.

The bride was gowned in white chiffon over white satin. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids. The bridesmaids, Miss Edith Wilson, of Indianapolis; Miss Nannie D. Pierson, Miss Ara M. West and Miss Mary E. Gamewell, of Pittsfield, wore white over pale green satin and carried American Beauty roses. A box of American Beauty roses from the White House conservatories was sent to the bride.

# BROKER CHURCH STILL MISSING

ROCKLAND, Feb. 10.—Everett B. Church, the Boston broker who resides on School street of this town, and who, it is said, went away on January 28 because of some trouble over notes, is not in Boston, and his whereabouts are unknown, according to persons interested here.

The report which was circulated yesterday that Mr. Church was seen in his office at No. 439 Exchange building is said to be unfounded and untrue. The gentleman who responded to questions and said, "I am Mr. Church," is said to have been Edgar Church, the missing man's brother.

# TRINITY LEADS STOCK MARKET

Trinity Copper in Boston and Tennessee Coal and Iron in the Wall street market saved the speculation from being altogether dull and draggy. Trinity was traded in extensively, making a flying rise of over one point to 11⅝ on a heavy volume of business. Lawson brokers were largely interested in the movement. The other copper shares were firm and quiet.

In Wall street, Tennessee Coal and Iron rose 2½ points. Amalgamated Copper advanced over 1 per cent.

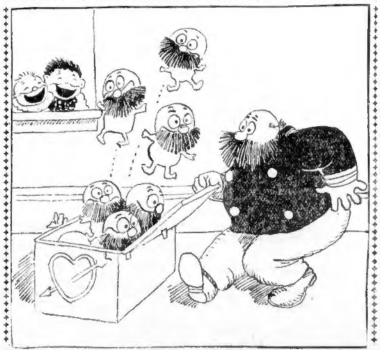
### BOSTON STOCKS.

| | Opening. | 1 p.m. |
|---|---|---|
| Allouez | 20 | 20 |
| Amalgamated | 73¾ | 74⅛ |
| Am. Ag. Ch. | 22 | 22 |
| Am. Ag. Ch. preferred | 90 | 90 |
| American Telephone | 143 | 143 |
| American Sugar | 143¼ | 144½ |
| American Sugar preferred | 139¼ | 139⅝ |
| American Woolen | 24⅜ | 24⅞ |
| American Woolen preferred | 93¼ | 93¼ |
| Atchison | 88¼ | 88¼ |
| Bingham | 32½ | 32½ |
| Boston Con. | 6½ | 6½ |
| Boston Elevated | 155½ | 155¾ |
| Boston & Maine | 177 | 177 |
| Calumet & Hecla | 680 | 680 |
| Copper Range | 67½ | 68¼ |
| Franklin | 10½ | 10½ |
| Granby | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| Isle Royale | 25¼ | 25½ |
| Mass. Electric | 15⅛ | 15⅛ |
| Mass. Electric pfd | 59 | 58 |
| Mass. Gas | 42¾ | 42½ |
| Mass. Gas pfd | 82⅝ | 82½ |
| Mohawk | 51½ | 52 |
| N. Y., N. H. & H. | 206 | 206 |
| Old Dominion | 26¼ | 26½ |
| Osceola | 90½ | 92 |
| Pullman | 243 | 244 |
| Quincy | 100½ | 101½ |
| Shannon | 7 | 7⅛ |
| Shoe Machinery | 78 | 77½ |
| Swift & Co. | 111½ | 112 |
| Tamarack | 130 | 132 |
| Trinity | 10⅝ | 11⅝ |
| United States Steel | 30½ | 31 |
| United States Steel pfd | 93¾ | 94¼ |
| United Fruit | 109½ | 109 |
| United States Oil | 10 | 10 |
| U. S. Mining | 23 | 23⅛ |
| Union Pacific | 121½ | 122 |
| Utah | 41½ | 41⅞ |
| Western Tel. | 22 | 22 |
| Western Tel. pref. | 101 | 101 |
| Winona | 11½ | 11½ |
| Wolverine | 112¾ | 112 |

### NEW YORK STOCKS.

| | Open'g. | 1 p. m. |
|---|---|---|
| Amal Copper | 73⅞ | 74⅛ |
| Amer Loco | 36⅞ | 36⅞ |
| Amer Smelting | 86½ | 86¾ |
| American Sugar | 144 | 143⅞ |
| Anaconda | 105½ | 107¼ |
| Atchison | 88¼ | 88¼ |
| Atchison preferred | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 105¾ | 106 |
| Brooklyn Transit | 62⅞ | 62¾ |
| Canadian Pacific | 133¾ | 134 |
| Ches & Ohio | 51⅜ | 51½ |
| Chicago, Great West | 22½ | 22¾ |
| Colo Fuel & Iron | 47¾ | 48⅜ |
| Consol Gas | 209¼ | 209¼ |
| Erie | 43⅝ | 43¾ |
| General Electric | 186⅝ | 186⅝ |
| Illinois Central | 158 | 157½ |
| Louisville & Nashville | 137½ | 137¼ |
| Manhattan Elevated | 171 | 171 |
| Metropolitan | 122⅝ | 123 |
| Mexican Central | 22⅝ | 22½ |
| Missouri Pacific | 107 | 107½ |
| M., K. & T. pfd | 66⅝ | 66¼ |
| New York Central | 147 | 147⅜ |
| Norfolk & Western | 83 | 82⅞ |
| Northwestern | 229⅞ | 229⅝ |
| Pacific Mail | 44½ | 44¼ |
| Pennsylvania | 139⅞ | 140⅝ |
| People's Gas | 108⅝ | 109 |
| Reading | 95½ | 95⅜ |
| Rock Island | 34⅝ | 34⅝ |
| Southern Pacific | 66⅝ | 66⅝ |
| Southern Railway | 34½ | 34⅜ |
| St. Paul | 175⅝ | 176 |
| Texas Pacific | 39⅛ | 39⅜ |
| T. C. & Iron | 76½ | 78⅜ |
| Union Pacific | 121⅝ | 122⅞ |
| U. S. Leather | 13⅜ | 13⅝ |
| U. S. Leather pfd | 105 | 105 |
| U. S. Steel | 30⅝ | 30⅞ |
| U. S. Steel pfd | 93⅞ | 94¼ |
| Western Union | 93¾ | 93⅝ |

# THE CAPTAIN HAS A VALENTINE.



*Of course it is a trick played by the Katzenjammer Kids, and their appropriate punishment is shown in the great comic section of next Sunday's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.*

## POSTMASTERS NAMED FOR NEW ENGLAND

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The following fourth class postmasters have been appointed: Vermont, Groton, Ralph D. Shery; Maine, Horeb, Colin McRitene; North Sullivan, Onias Springer.

**TO PREVENT THE GRIP**

Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.

# COLD WAVE IS ON THE WAY FROM WEST

### Colder To-morrow, Very Cold Sunday, Predicts the Weather Bureau.

### GUNBOAT NEWPORT FOUND

Colder to-night, very cold to-morrow and intensely cold Sunday, is the official forecast of the Weather Bureau. Another cold wave is on the way here. Just at the moment when the sun peered through the haze to-day, and Boston and New England generally got balmy breath, which was merely freezing, the new cold wave started in the West.

In Chicago, Detroit and other cities of that section the thermometer tumbled last night to four below zero. In Omaha there was a fall of twenty-six degrees in a few hours. The thermometer was 16 above zero yesterday; this morning it is ten below. The same condition exists generally throughout the middle and far West. It is intensely cold at Denver.

The cold wave will begin to arrive to-night. Already it is snowing a little in upper New England. By midnight there will have been a drop of many degrees over New England. Then, as the cold wave keeps coming, the drop will continue until Sunday, when it is expected the thermometer will be below zero.

**Ice in Rivers Now Free.**

Yielding to the more genial weather the ice in the Charles and Mystic Rivers today broke up and is swirling its way to the sea. Small craft in the rivers and harbors were placed in some danger by the great ice floes, as they were swept out on the tide, but the heavier vessels were not interfered with. However there are hundreds of great chunks, as large as houses, some of them, which are floating in the harbor, partially submerged and these, too, are perilous to shipping.

Meanwhile, conditions along the Atlantic seaboard from Norfolk to Newfoundland continue bad. Harbors are still frozen up tight, and where the ice is breaking the situation is more grave than here because in many cases small vessels unable to extricate themselves from the ice floes in which they are frozen are swept along in the big floes.

The anxiously looked for gunboat Newport has been found. She is anchored off Cape Henry, with all safe aboard, awaiting the arrival of a tug to take her into Norfolk, where she will be fitted with a new propeller.

Nantucket lightship No. 66, for four days aground and frozen in on Dumpling Rocks, is now at New Bedford. She arrived there under tow. There will be a superficial overhauling, and then she will stock up and proceed to her post to relieve the lightship No. 56. Most of her supplies were thrown overboard to lighten her so she might be floated.

In Maine at Old Orchard beach a breakwater of ice has formed many feet high. Navigation is tied up in the Kennebec river, and the ice jam there is growing. Vermont has practically a water famine as a result of the intense cold. All the small streams are frozen solid and farmers have to travel miles to get enough water to supply their families and live stock.

The fishing fleet frozen in at T Wharf became active early in the day and the work of "baiting up" was vigorously pushed. The fleet will sail this afternoon if weather conditions remain the same. Craft tied up in the Charles and Mystic rivers will also be enabled to sail.

## NEWFOUNDLAND CUT OFF FROM REST OF WORLD

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 10.—The worst blizzard in twenty years is raging here. Scores of houses are buried under drifts. The island is practically cut off from communication with the outside world. All telegraph and telephone wires are down, the railway system is paralyzed and the electric light and fire alarm wires are useless. Street cars have stopped running, and business is at a complete standstill.

The party which carried provisions to the ice-bound ship Energy returned safely, but the fate of the Energy and Vidoni, both of which are in the ice floe, is unknown.

# DEAN PEABODY TO GO TO BERLIN

Professor Francis G. Peabody, dean of the Harvard Divinity School, has been selected to go to the University of Berlin in exchange for one of their professors and deliver a series of lectures on "The Ethics of the Social Questions."

This subject embraces the discussion from an ethical and economical standpoint of such questions as charity, drink, labor organizations, etc. Dr. Peabody whose subject at Harvard is familiarly known as "Phil 5," was the first man to take up such a course in an American college. Dr. Peabody will begin his lectures abroad next September.

It is also probable that an exchange will be made with the Sorbonne at Paris, where Professor Barrett Wendell of Harvard is lecturing this year under a fund provided by W. H. Hyde '98 of New York.

## BLAZE IN DEDHAM.

Fire damaged the Odd Fellows' block in Dedham to the estimated extent of $5,000, and tenants will lose about $7,000. The blaze began in the basement and burned for five hours. The damage by water was considerable. Lodgeroom furnishings suffered severely. Many pictures owned by a Grand Army Post were ruined.

# BOSTON WRITERS GET THREE FIRST PRIZES

TWO FIRST SHORT STORY PRIZE WINNERS.

### Result of Collier's Weekly Short Story Contest Regarded as Victory for New England Authors.

Three Boston people have captured the three leading prizes offered by Collier's Weekly for the best short stories. The manuscripts of those three were chosen from among 12,000 submitted by authors all over the country.

Rowland Thomas, son of Rev. Lewis J. Thomas, of Peabody, is the winner of the first prize of $5,000. Mr. Thomas is only twenty-five years of age, and his story, "Fagan," is his first ambitious effort.

To Mrs. Margaret Deland, well known as an authoress, is given the second prize of $2,000.

The third prize, $1,000, is awarded to Raymond M. Alden, assistant professor of English literature at Leland Stanford University, California. Strictly speaking, Mr. Alden is not a Boston boy, but he was educated at Harvard, from which he graduated in 1896, and was at one time an instructor of English there. He is still remembered at the university.

The judges who decided the contest were Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Mr. Walter H. Page and William Allen White.

**Nine Stories Selected.**

It is regarded by the judges as a distinct victory for the New England writer. They found it hard to pick out from the many thousands of manuscripts submitted those which were entitled to a run for the prizes.

Fourteen professional readers sat four months going over the 12,000 manuscripts submitted for the contest. They sifted them down to those which could be considered by the judges. Those which they selected were turned over to Senator Lodge and Messrs. White and Page, and after three months were returned to Collier's with the decision.

Altogether there were nine stories selected for prizes. "The Best Man," by Edith Wharton, is fourth in the list. Next in order come "The Dissembler," by Mable Herbert Urner; "The Golden Age of Poincarre," by Stanhope Sams; "Paradise Ranch," by Gouverneur Morris; "Rasselas in the Vegetable Kingdom," by Georgia Wood Pangborn; "The Golden Egg," by Ellen Duvall.

Naturally interest centres in the big prize winner, Mr. Thomas of Peabody. He was born in Castine, Me., and educated at Harvard, from which he graduated, summa cum laude, in 1901. He went to the Philippines, where he spent two years in travel. On his return home he spent much of his time writing for magazines and has achieved success.

**First Prize Story.**

His story "Fagan" deals with life in the Philippines as he found it on his tour three years ago. He has a vivid power of description. "It deals with fundamental human passions," says Walter H. Page, of the story. "It is well and simply constructed, for it is a straight narrative of a man's life, but it is so told as to move naturally to a climax, an inevitable climax. It shows, too, the self-constraint of good story telling—only the main facts are set down. It has directness, simplicity and strength—nothing else."

Margaret Deland's story, which took second prize, is entitled "Many Waters." Although born in Pennsylvania, Mrs. Deland settled in Boston after her marriage in 1880. Her first novel, "John Ward, Preacher," was an instantaneous success. She is the author of many poems and the series of well-known stories called "Old Chester Tales."

"In the Promised Land" was contributed by Raymond M. Alden, and was quickly selected by all three of the judges as entitled to one of the first prizes. Mr. Alden, since leaving college, has devoted himself largely to writing on educational matters and does very little with light fiction.

## BANGOR NOMINEE.

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 10.—Dr. Daniel A. Robinson was nominated for mayor at the Republican caucus.

The closer a man is the harder it is to touch him.
—Vorenberg's Philosophy.

A
T
S

Stands for Annual Trousers Sale and means that we are selling $3 trousers for $2—and $4 trousers for $3—and $5 trousers for $3.50.

It also stands for A Timely Saving, and is without question the greatest "pants opportunity" in Boston.

THE BIG STORE
Vorenberg's
Washington, Hanover & Elm Sts

T. H. LANE & CO.
384 WASHINGTON ST.
THE CORNER — COR. of FRANKLIN

Clearance Sale

Still Greater Reductions

| Bosom Shirts | | Negligee Shirts | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Neat Black and White Stripes | | Now 1.15 | Were 1.50 |
| Now 1.00 | Were 1.50 | Now 1.45 | Were 2.00 |
| Now 1.15 | Were 2.00 | Now 1.85 | Were 3.00 |

| Neckwear | | Sunshine or Storm Coats | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Squares, Ascots and Four-in-Hands | | | |
| Now .25 | Were .50 and .75 | Now 8.50 | Were 13.00 |
| Now .50 | Were 1.00, 1.25 and 2.00 | Now 11.00 | Were 15.00 |
| Now 1.00 | Were 2.50 | Now 14.00 | Were 20.00 |
| Now 2.00 | Were 3.00, 3.50 and 4.00 | Now 18.00 | Were 25.00 |

Suspenders.... Now 25c.... Were 50c.

# BRINGS PAPERS FOR ARREST OF APPLEYARD

### New York Detective Here Properly Armed to Get Boston Banker.

### FIGHT ON REQUISITION

Detective Sergeant Holmes of Buffalo, N. Y., with an indictment warrant and requisition papers signed by Governor Higgins, of New York, for A. E. Appleyard, the State street banker and broker charged with wrecking the German Bank of that city, in his possession, appeared before Judge Forsaith to-day and made application for a warrant for Appleyard's arrest as a fugitive from justice.

After securing the fugitive from justice warrant Detective Sergeant Holmes will appear before Governor Douglas and present the requisition papers signed by Governor Higgins.

It will be here that the fight will be made for the detention of Appleyard in this State by Attorney Williams.

"Mr. Appleyard will fight this requisition," said Mr. Williams. "I shall protest against the New York papers being honored."

Arrangements have been made by the District Attorney's office in Buffalo for a fight. As soon as the date for a hearing is set by Governor Douglas, representatives of the District Attorney will appear armed with all technical papers and will present their side of the case. They realize that there was to be a battle on technical points in the Massachusetts law and for that reason have made every effort to combat the evidence which will be presented by Mr. Williams.

When a BOSTON AMERICAN reporter called at the home of Mr. Appleyard in Brookline to-day, he was informed that Mr. Appleyard was seeing no one.

Mr. Williams has announced that his client will remain in this city and will be on hand when his presence is desired.

**☛ The story of the effort to save the home of Daniel Webster and preserve it as a public park is told, with illustrations, in next Sunday's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.**

## JURY HAS SMITH CASE.

WORCESTER, Feb. 10.—The case of Walter E. Smith of Athol, charged with robbing and assaulting Frank J. Burns, a jewelry salesman, and receiving stolen property, is in the hands of the jury and a verdict is expected today.

# SAVED BY SHOPMATE

### Wm. Vedder of 9 Ingersoll Ave., Schenectady, Tells How Father John's Medicine Cured His Lungs and Built Up His Strength.

"Last fall I had a severe attack of pneumonia and was confined to the house for four months. At the end of that time I was still suffering from a hard, racking cough, from which the doctors could give me no relief. I tried everything I could think of or hear of but with no beneficial result. In this condition I returned to work. One day a shopmate who noticed how I was suffering advised me to try a bottle of Father John's Medicine. I did so and began to get relief at once. I was soon cured of the cough and able once more to take a good night's rest, but fearing that the cough might return I continued taking the medicine until I had used 12 bottles. When I began to take the medicine I was in a very weak condition, but I gained in strength rapidly and am now as strong as ever. I believe my cure was due entirely to Father John's Medicine and I heartily recommend it to all who are similarly afflicted." (Signed) William Vedder, 9 Ingersoll Ave., Schenectady, N. Y.

Father John's Medicine prevents Pneumonia and Consumption and cures all Throat and Lung Troubles. No alcohol or poisonous drugs. Cures colds or money back.

SOMETHING BETTER
THAN TRADING STAMPS
Our Money - Saving
Discount Book System
(Copyright by the Pitts Kimball Co.)
WE GIVE
$6.00 CASH
(Discount) on a Full Book, Purchases Amounting to $100.00

Some stamps are redeemable in $2.50 worth of merchandise—if you get double stamps all the time you get $5.00 worth of merchandise on $100.00 in purchases, which is equal to one full book of the latter stamps, which are only issued (singly) one on a ten-cent purchase. We give you credit for the full amount of your purchase. On a 19c. purchase with stamps you get 1 stamp on the 10c. We give you credit for the 19c., which fills your book quicker. Some may say you can get stamps at a lot of stores. Why trade at a number of stores when you can buy merchandise cheaper at the one store.

Pitts Kimball Co

We save you 6 per cent. on what you spend; a bank gives you 4 per cent. on what you save.

FOR MAN OR BEAST
PENETRATES WONDERFULLY
SCIENTIFICALLY PREPARED
FOR HOME, FACTORY OR FARM
THIS TIME TESTED FAMILY REMEDY HAS NO EQUAL
KILLS GERMS
KILLS PAIN
SLOAN'S LINIMENT
ALL DEALERS
DR. EARL S. SLOAN, 615 ALBANY ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Dr. BURKHART'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND
Will Cure the Following Symptoms:

Pains in the side, back, under the shoulderblade, smothering sensations, palpitation of the heart, a tired feeling in the morning, a poor appetite, coated tongue, blotches and pimples. 30 days' treatment 25c. All druggists.

# ZANGWILL TALKS DRAMA AND ON RUSSIA'S UNREST

### Famous Novelist Tells How He Came to Write "Jinny the Carrier" for Annie Russell

**By Eleanor Ames.**

> ***Israel Zangwill on Russian Conditions***
>
> *The end of the Russian reform movement must be the transformation into Western ideas.*
>
> *The great mass of Russian people believe that the Czar, "The Little Father," is God's representative.*
>
> *To change the social condition of the Russian people you must undermine their religion.*—Israel Zangwill in interview by Eleanor Ames.

Take Israel Zangwill's word for it, this is typical Zangwill weather.

He declares that every time that he visits Boston he brings a blizzard. He is here now. Therefore the conflict of the elements.

The prime object of Mr. Zangwill's presence in Boston now is the production of his play, "Jinny, the Carrier," which Miss Annie Russell and her company will present a week from Monday night at the Park Theatre.

Mr. Zangwill evidently believes in bunching his troubles. Therefore he saw all the newspaper representatives at one time, a half dozen of them convening last night at the hour of 6 in his apartments at the Bellevue.

"Jinny, the Carrier," is the noted writer's maiden effort at playwriting. Previously he has written "The Moment of Death," a weird, one-act thing which Mrs. Le Moyne produced, and "The Revolted Daughter," a serious consideration of the advanced woman movement.

But he considers neither of them in his career as a playwright.

### Play Just Completed.

The ink is hardly dry on "Jinny, the Carrier." It was begun in the quaint little town in England which forms a setting for the play, continued in London and completed only a few weeks ago in Florida. Therefore, if atmospheric conditions affect the author as one might believe, it should have a sunshiny ending.

Mr. Zangwill didn't care to tell much about the play.

"It deals with country life in England, a quarter of a century ago, in a quiet, sleepy town," he said. "My inspiration was nature. I lived among the people I tell about. For many years I felt that life going into my pores, and knew that some time it would come out, but did not know how.

"The scene is laid in a little village off the railroad, not many miles from London, and yet entirely remote in many ways."

Mr. Zangwill is to have absolute authority in the management and staging of the play, so that no middle influence shall disturb his meaning. He did not write it especially for Annie Russell, but before it was finished he knew she was to play it. Of her he said: "She is the most artistic artist I've ever seen. I believe she would rather play a role which appealed to her for less money than one which did not for more."

Mr. Zangwill's books have been dramatized, but he does not believe in plays being made into books nor books into plays.

### Talks of Russia.

"Each form of art should be kept separate," he declared. "In dramatization there is a strong pressure to alter. When once your characters are fixed they should not be changed. The writer who plays fast and loose with his characters cannot expect them to last."

After his play Mr. Zangwill talked of Russia.

"The end of this movement must be the transformation into Western Russia. Regarding the present conditions I know only what I read. It is only the abnormal happenings that get into print. Things that are really happening are not recorded.

"Little buildings here and there in Russia are to the whole condition of the country as a flea on the hide of an elephant. I have heard revolution all my life. The great mass of people believe the Czar is the 'Little Father,' the representative of God. To change their social condition you must really undermine their religion.

"Look at the great novelists Russia has produced. I do not believe a rotten nation could produce such great ethical novelists."

Zionism, the return of the Jews to Palestine, is a subject which divides Mr. Zangwill's interest with literature. "How far has the movement progressed?" he was asked.

"So far that most people know the word Zionist," he replied. "The Zionists are somewhat divided now. One faction believes in Palestine at once or nothing. The other believes Palestine, after 1,800 years' loss, must come by easy stages. The Jews are the only people who have no home, no political power.

### Sinar Was Suggested.

"When it was suggested that they get a home, Palestine was naturally suggested. Dr. Herzl, who literally gave his life to the cause, went twice to Constantinople to see the Sultan. Sinai was finally spoken of as a possibility. It is near Palestine. But Egypt refused to allow the Nile to be controverted from its course to make the desert bloom. Then an East African territory was considered.

"There is now a commission in East Africa looking the land over. To some of us it seems a stepping stone to Palestine.

"But the whole movement may be split in two, because so many want Palestine at once. I have talked with President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay about the work.

"American Jews are slow to become interested because they think it may be considered unpatriotic.

### Close Attention to Rehearsals.

"Zionism is a dead money loss to any one who touches it. Dr. Herzl died at the age of forty-four, worn out by a work which was wholly a labor of love. Often he was urged to take a salary, but he refused. He wished to refute the charge of the Jew being a money getter.

"July 29 we shall meet on the anniversary of his death in Switzerland and hear the report of the commission, and know where we stand."

Mr. Zangwill will remain in Boston until the day after his play is produced. Mrs. Zangwill accompanies him.

He is devoting all his time to rehearsals and no detail is too trivial to escape him.

# LABOR NEWS

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL BOSTON, MASS. 96

The legislative committee of the Building Trades Council has adopted resolutions protesting against the passage of House Bills Nos. 459 and 688.

The first named is an act "to fix and regulate the manner of selection and time of service of jurors in the County of Suffolk" and the latter "to restore to courts the power to charge juries with respect to matters of fact." Both bills are accompanied by a petition of Nathan Matthews and others.

### ELECTROTYPERS INSTALL.

President-elect P. S. Barrett, of Electrotypers' Union No. 3, was inducted into office at a meeting in Unity Hall.

The other officers installed were: Vice-president, J. A. Davis; recording secretary, A. E. Hathaway; financial secretary, George Davidson; treasurer, William Copeland; sergeant-at-arms, Frank Johnson; statistician, Robert D. Faulkner.

Julius Fehrlman, representing the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, addressed the meeting on the lockout of the cap makers in New York.

### PLASTERERS' DANCE.

Odd Fellows' Hall is gaily decorated for the forty-first annual ball of Boston Plasterers' Protective Union No. 10, to be held to-night. There will be an attractive orchestral concert from 8 to 9 o'clock, when dancing will commence.

President David Stevenson will be floor director and Arthur Doyle and Patrick Dunn assistants.

### AID STRIKING BAKERS.

Chairman Maurice Wren, of the Central Labor Union committee for the assistance of the striking bakers, announces that several more shops have signed the agreement to sell union bread only.

The various sub-committees are visiting the different local unions nightly, and their appeals are meeting with much success in the way of financial assistance and the increase of the use of the label. United Garment Workers' Union has donated $25.

### REFERENDUM DEBATE.

Trades unionists and their friends are invited to attend the debate on the referendum to-night, under the auspices of the Cambridge Central Union, at No. 621 Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge.

Henry Sterling, of Boston Typographical Union No. 13, will take the affirmative side of the question, and Representative W. Rodman Peabody, of Cambridge, the negative. President Harry Joel, of the Cambridge C. L. U., will introduce the speakers.

### LABOR NOTES.

Photo-Engravers' Union No. 1 has chosen President E. J. Finnigan chief marshal and Walter Holman floor director of third annual ball, to be held February 14 in Odd Fellows' Hall.

The Building Trades Council has tendered a vote of thanks to B. F. Miers for employing none but union men on the work of fitting up his new restaurant on Washington street, at the head of Water street.

Hoisting and Portable Engineers' Union No. 4 made further arrangements for its annual ball in Lorimer Hall, East Boston, March 6.

The regular meeting of Cigarmakers' Union No. 97 will be held to-night.

Business Agent John E. Kennedy, of Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 17, is receiving congratulations upon a new arrival in his family—a boy.

## TWO ARRESTED FOR ROBBERY

Charged with brutally beating and robbing Louis Goldman, of No. 7 Florence street, Anthony Fortune and Lucontonio Morrotto are under arrest at the East Dedham street station. Goldman says he was robbed of $50. From his description the police arrested Fortune and his brother-in-law, Morotto, both of whom live at No. 90 Albion street.

# REVIVAL WILL OPEN FEB. 19

Preparations for the revival meetings to e held in this city under the direction of he Rev. W. J. Dawson of London are under ay. At 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, eb. 12, a meeting of delegates representing various churches will be held at the econd Congregational Church of Dorchester preliminary to the meetings in Boston. his meeting will not be open to the public. he first preaching service of Mr. Dawson ill be held at the Second Church, Dorchester, Sunday evening, Feb. 19, and on Monday evening, Feb. 20, he will preach at the nion Congregational Church, Boston.

# SIGSBEE WARNS DOMINICANS

PUERTO PLATA, San Domingo, Feb. 10.—If any harm comes to Lieutenant-Commander Leiper, executive officer of the cruiser Detroit, who, alone and unarmed, landed to take charge of the Custom House at Monte Cristi, the Dominican authorities will be held responsible by the United States.

This was the warning sent ashore by Rear Admiral Sigsbee when he heard that threats had been made against Commander Leiper.

## SOME SECRETS OF PATENT MEDICINES.

### The Origin of Some of the Famous Medicines.

IF we could trace the origin of the many things which enter into our daily life we doubtless would be greatly surprised at what we would learn. In some instances we would find their beginning in mere accident. In other cases we would find that they originated in some stroke of genius. For instance, Comley's History of New York State states that:

"Of the men who have given wealth, stamina and character to the Empire State, the medical profession has furnished example in the successful and justly celebrated physician, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. Especially educated for the profession, he early supplemented his studies by extensive and original research in its several departments. Devoting his attention to certain specialties of the science he has so carefully investigated, he has been rewarded in a remarkable degree. That his success is real is evidenced by the fact that his reputation as a man and a physician does not deteriorate, and the fact that there is a steady increasing demand for his medicines proves that they are not nostrums, but reliable remedies for disease." Dr. Pierce's establishment at Buffalo is one of the show points of that flourishing city and is well worth a visit just to see how modern medicines, even though they be patent, are compounded with the utmost skill, by trained chemists, and on the most scientific principles. It is also worth while for the purpose of seeing the methods followed by which each applicant, whether he be a correspondent or a patient at the hospital, secures the care of eminent specialists in medicines and surgery. Once these things are seen, it will be speedily acknowledged by the most skeptical that all patent medicine businesses are not the frauds which some careless papers have declared them to be.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a pure medicine, made from barks, leaves and roots of plants and trees indigenous to America. It is a remedy without alcohol or any poisonous ingredient and taken from the sylvan forests. It has stood the test of the public's approval for the last third of a century. For purifying the blood it has no equal for positiveness and safety. It is most effective for a chronic cough, as it has a soothing effect upon the mucous membrane of the throat so that a cough is smoothed out and at the same time the blood-vessels are given a stimulation which throws off a cold, bronchitis or incipient consumption. Really a cold is nothing but the stagnation of the blood-vessels of the human system. If people want to remain strong and healthy they should see that their kidneys are active. The medicinal value of one plant which makes up a part of this good old remedy, the "Discovery," is the positive action it has upon the kidneys. Many hundreds of testimonials have been received by Dr. Pierce from those people who have suffered from kidney disease and have been cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

"Your 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured me of rheumatism after I had tried a dozen remedies without relief and also gone West in search of health," writes Harry Kitter, of 1645 6th Street, Denver, Colo. "Only those who have suffered with this dread malady know the pain and misery I endured for over five years. Whenever the weather was damp or cold my troubles were increased and my joints would be so stiff and sore that I was hardly able to move about and often unable to dress myself. I used a number of highly recommended medicines, but they had no effect whatever on me, and I came to Colorado hoping to regain my health, but failed to obtain the relief I had hoped for. A gentlemen in the house where I lived advised me to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and in four months and a half after I began using it I was a well man, and have had no touch of it for the past seven months."

The most precious possession on earth is perfect health. It is the groundwork of all prosperity in life; and few people grudge any reasonable expenditure which will be the means of restoring it; but one of the most disheartening things in the world is for any one who works hard for his money to keep paying it out for doctors and medicines that do no earthly good. It is like throwing it into the fire.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is a medicine that will help you no matter what ails you. This is true because it works directly at the root of all disease—the digestive system, the blood, the nerves, the liver and kidneys. Keep these in healthy condition and you cannot be sick.

Many of the cures of the "Golden Medical Discovery" seem almost miraculous. Its effect is almost immediate. It takes hold at once. It tones up the stomach, invigorates the liver, regulates the bowels.

It gets right in the blood and carries strength and comfort to every fiber of the body. It nourishes and invigorates the weakened, irritated nerves and puts the entire system in perfect tune.

It is a safe medicine. Safe for adults—safe for children. It contains no sugar, syrup, whisky, alcohol or dangerous opiates. Therefore, it does not create a craving for stimulants. It is distinctly a temperance medicine.

If a medicine dealer tries to substitute some other preparation when you ask for "Golden Medical Discovery"—look out for him. He is either ignorant or dishonest and you can't trust him.

*A Great Doctor Book Free.*—Send 21 one-cent stamps to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., to cover cost of mailing *only* and he will send you a free copy of his 1008-page Common Sense Medical Adviser, paper-covered. Cloth-covered 31 stamps.

### BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LIVE MAN WANTED for each State in the Union (except the six New England States, which have just been sold and a strong company formed) to organize State syndicates preliminary to forming State companies and industrial enterprises, based on three valuable and popular household inventions, all patented during the last six months. For particulars address or call upon ROBT. LAWRENCE, room 39, Journal Building, Boston, Mass.

WE are at work on our copper-gold mine; treasury stock 20 cents, to install needed machinery; management honest and competent; bank references; booklet free. KANADARQUE MINING CO., Canandaigua, N. Y.

SALOON for sale; good opportunity for right party; good location; low rent; license secured for coming year. Address NARRAGANSETT BREWING CO., Providence, R. I.

SPOT CASH PAID (privately) for stocks, stores, any kind, anywhere. ALLEN, 10 Tremont st.

### WINES AND LIQUORS.

PURE WHISKEY, Gin and Old Rum—100 proof, 50 cents, full quart. THOS. SNOW & SONS, 59 North Market st. Estab. nearly 100 years.

### TYPEWRITERS.

SAVE MONEY—Good machines; write or call. TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 38 Bromfield st.

### APARTMENTS TO LET.

TENEMENTS—3 or 4 rooms, $1.75 to $2.25 a week, brick block, 105 E. Dedham st.; janitor.

W. SOMERVILLE—4-room flat, with bath, h. and c. water, elec. bells. Apply 46 Union park.

### YACHTS AND BOATS.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A 21-foot yacht, sloop rig; new sails and rigging, large cabin and self-draining cockpit; will sell outright or exchange for gasolene launch or dory. G. F. BROOKS, 367 Western ave., Cambridge, Mass.

### FOR SALE.

IMPORTED souvenirs for advertising purposes, high novelty. UNIVERSAL ADVERTISING CO., East Boston.

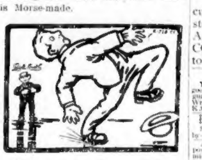
### PATENTS.

C. S. GOODING, M. E., 28 School, Boston—The only office designing machinery, soliciting patents, conducting patent suits; send for pamphlet; draftsmen supplied by day. Tel. M. 5146.

### STOVES, ETC.

HOTEL range and broiler for sale; also boiler and pipe. 99 Blackstone st.

The highest-grade, lowest-priced clothing that bears the Union Label is Morse-made.



It's easy to slip up in buying a black suit. Unless you're a textile expert you can't tell much from a casual inspection of black cloth, and you're practically at the mercy of the man with whom you trade.

Probably the principal reason why we sell so many black suits is because people have learned that their confidence in Morse-made clothing is merited by the service it gives.

$10 to $25.
Smooth or rough surface.
Single or double-breasted.
3-button cutaway Suits, $12 to $25.
Prince Albert Coats and Vests, $20 to $25.
Evening Dress Suits, $25 to $35.
Tuxedo Suits, $21 to $32.

**Open Saturday Night Until 10**

Everything That Men and Boys Wear.

Leopold Morse Co.

Designers and Makers of "Superior" Ready-to-Wear Union-Made Clothing.

**Washington and Brattle Streets**

### PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Write Today for Bargain List.

**WOOD PIANO CO.,**
**180 TREMONT STREET**

YOUR OLD PIANO or organ as first payment on any piano in our stock, or a small amount in cash, balance on terms to suit; exclusive representative for the following makes: Ernest Gabler & Bro., J. & C. Fischer, Hardman, Poole and other high-grade makes; several new Chickering & Sons, upright and grand; Henry F. Miller, Ivers & Pond, Hallet & Davis, Emerson; all standard makes, in good order, at prices that will appeal to careful buyers; write us to-day for full information. WOOD PIANO CO., 180 Tremont st.

A POSTAL CARD MAY SAVE $50. WE CARRY IN STOCK pianos of all makes; we guarantee lowest prices; this means something to you; write us to-day for full list, easy pay plan. WOOD PIANO CO., 180 Tremont St.

RENT A PIANO—3 months, $10; allow rent within one year toward purchase of that or any piano you may select; squares, $5 to $50; organs, $3 to $35; uprights, $75 to $450; all makes, new or second hand. BLAKE'S, 564 Washington st.; elevator; established 1869.

### LEGISLATIVE HEARINGS.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS—State House, Boston, Feb. 7, 1905. The committee on harbors and public lands will give a hearing to parties interested in House bill No. 786 for a canal from south shore of South Boston to South Bay; also House bill No. 785 for legislation to provide for the construction of a water gate and other works for confining the waters of South Bay in the city of Boston, at Room No. 425, State House, on Tuesday, Feb. 14, at 10:30 o'clock a. m. HARRIE C. HUNTER, Chairman, EDWIN C. McINTIRE, Clerk of the Committee.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS—State House, Boston, Feb. 7, 1905. The committee on probate and chancery will give a hearing to parties interested in House bill 419 for licensing referees of boxing matches; House bill 482 to regulate boxing exhibitions; House bill 722 for regulation of public lodging houses in certain cities, at room No. 441, State House, on Wednesday, Feb. 15, at 10:30 o'clock a. m. WILLIAM D. CHAPPLE, Chairman, CHARLES MAYBERRY, Clerk of the Committee.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS—State House, Boston, Feb. 9, 1905. The Committee on Labor will give a hearing to parties interested in House Bill No. 132, for peaceful communication with applicants for work during strikes, etc., at room No. 240, State House, on Tuesday, Feb. 14, at 7:30 o'clock P. M. SAMUEL ROSS, Chairman, GEORGE A. SCHOFIELD, Clerk of the Committee.

### LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE—DIVORCES

STRICTLY PRIVATE advice and book on divorce free; prompt, reliable, efficient; references everywhere, success all counties in Mass.; lowest fees, easily paid; our only office. LAWYER CHAS. C. ALLEN, 47 Court st., Boston.

ATTORNEYS, NOTARIES,
Justice of the Peace. Open every evening.
Special appointments with justice. Tel. 2217-5 Hay.
Private rooms for consultation on all matters.
Divorce, probate, bankruptcy, accidents, etc.
Barristers' Law Firm, Inc., 530 Tremont bldg.

ADVICE free; divorces quickly, cheaply; everything confidential. AM. LAW ASSN., 7 Water st., room 702.

IF YOU ARE IN TROUBLE consult us on law and domestic relations. Advice free. 43 Tremont st., room 314.

WE PAY CASH for overdue notes and accounts and claims against steam and electric railroads. BANKERS' COLLECTION AGENCY, 15 School st., Boston.

### REAL ESTATE.

WATER PRIVILEGE and fixtures, a pond of 6 acres; 60 acres pasture and mowing, 65 wood; cows, hens, pig, all farming tools and stock; 3 acres cranberry meadow, 400 bus. last year; good buildings, modern improvements in house; worth $7,000, sell for $3,500 to settle estate, $2,500 cash; 3 miles to South Framingham. D. J. CRONAN, Milford, Mass.

FARMS, $1 down, $1 week; 10 acres, $100; good soil, plenty of wood. BARTLETT, 89 Court.

SEND for our free bulletin containing description of 111 places in the country. B. W. CARLOW CO., 81 Journal bldg., Boston.

$5 MONTH buys good farm; good buildings; handy city. ALLEN, 10 Tremont st.

$150—Cape Cod farm, $1 weekly; good soil. HOMESTEAD TRUST, 600 Penn Mutual Bldg.

### CITY OF BOSTON.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed bids for constructing Section 4 of the Washington-street Tunnel, from about 30 feet north of Hayward place to about 50 feet south of Franklin street, will be received by the undersigned at 15 Beacon street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock M. of Tuesday, February 14, 1905. Specifications and forms of contract can be obtained at 15 Beacon street, 9th floor. The right to reject any and all bids, and to award the contract as is deemed to be for the best interest of the City of Boston is reserved. By order of the Boston Transit Commission. B. LEIGHTON BEAL, Secretary.

### DOGS, CATS, ETC.

$25.00 REWARD.
INFORMATION wanted of a Boston terrier bitch, lost or stolen in Chelsea in March, 1904; dark brindle body, all white head, cut ears, tight screw tail, one black nail on forepaw; answers to name Babbie; will reward any information. H 4, Boston American.

FULL-BLOODED fox terrier pups for sale; beautifully spotted and in first-class condition. Apply 12 Belmont pl., Spring Hill, Somerville.

### LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—In subway car, Boylston street, small leather purse containing change, one foreign coin. Owner can have by calling at Classified Dept., Boston American.

FOUND—In Cambridge, half-bred Boston and bull, female, brindle and white; owner can have same by paying expenses. Apply to W. A. SMITH, 60 Austin st., Cambridge.

### HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—At once, first-class cutters on women's fine shoes; steady work until July 1st, 1905. Apply to THOMAS G. PLANT COMPANY, Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass.

School for Watchmaking.
YOUNG MEN—There is a steady demand for good competent watchmakers and repairers; I will guarantee to teach anyone the watchmaker's trade. Write for circulars explaining particulars. H. KAUFMAN, 977 Washington st., Boston.

PAINTERS' UNION NO. 11.
Special meeting Tuesday evening to act upon by-laws; all should attend.

ACTIVE MEN who think they can fill outside positions and get business; $15 per week and commission. See MR. SMITH, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., room 1012, 101 Tremont st., Boston.

A STEADY MAN, with some capital, in good position; security and good pay. Address P. O. Box 3022.

AT TABER'S—Married couple; meat and pastry cooks; out of town. 48 Summer st.

CIRCULARS and sample distributors wanted everywhere; no canvassing; good pay. CO-OPERATIVE ADV. CO., N. Y.

CIGARMAKER wanted to buy factory and retail; this is a fine opening; easy terms. ED. MACGUIRE, Greenfield, Mass.

CIGAR salesmen wanted, experience unnecessary, good pay. EMANUEL CO., Station "J," New York.

HALL'S BARBER COLLEGE, 814 Washington st., Boston—Shave, 1c to 15c; haircuts, 2c to 25c; elegantly equipped; compressed air; shoes polished free; open day and evening.

MEN wanted everywhere, tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; permanent occupation; good pay. AMERICAN UNION, Pontiac building, Chicago.

WANTED—Carpenters with some idle time on their hands to represent an up-to-date article of builder's hardware; we want a man in every New England town. N 15, Boston American.

WANTED—First-class man, good references, 20 to 35 years old, experienced on milk route; $13.00. HOUGHTON & WARE, 304 Washington st., Boston.

WANTED—Strictly first-class cylinder pressman; good wages and steady job; answers without references will not be considered. O 10, American.

WANTED—500 cotton mill help, 200 cotton weavers, 50 families, to start new mill. Write CHARLES M. NEWTON, Woonsocket, R. I.

$30 A WEEK to the man of energy, appearance and address who will work our way conscientiously 5 hours each week day; hustle and brains essential. DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO., Old South bldg., Boston.

### HELP WANTED—Female.

AT ASCENSION SOCIETY,
6 FERDINAND ST.
1—General, strong, $4; would take green or inexperienced. 2—Gen., Prot., 2 adults. 3—Cook, boarding house. 4—Laundress, institution. 5—Cook and second, family.

AT TABER'S—Veg. cook; exp. bakeshop girl; two maids; hall girls, South, go at once; waitresses, kitchen girls. 48 Summer st.

COPYISTS wanted, writing at home, $25 per 100 letters sent us; stamped addressed envelope. CONTINENTAL WHOLESALE CO., Dept. 27, St. Louis.

GIRLS to feed copper plate press, also for color stamping; experience preferred. A. R. MINARD & CO., 34 Oliver st., Boston.

GOOD, reliable woman about 35 as housekeeper; call after 5 p. m. 402 South st., Quincy.

GRANDEST CHANCE for good dancer. Address SMITH, 36 Maple st., Providence, R. I.

HOME WORK—$9 to $15, no canvassing, $5 to $6 weekly, working evenings, experience unnecessary, enclose stamp for instructions, sample, etc. Address R. WILSON & CO., 603 Walnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

LADIES—$30 thousand copying letters, no mailing to friends or furnishing addresses, stamped envelope particulars. U. S. ADVERTISING CO., Dept. L 6, Chicago.

LADIES—$25 thousand copying short letters home; material sent FREE everywhere; send stamped address envelope for copy of letter and particulars. EASTERN CO., 817 Heed building, Philadelphia, Penn.

LADIES having fancy work to sell, embroideries, battenburg, drawnwork; also to do order work; stamped envelope. LADIES EXCHANGE, 34 Monroe, Chicago.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN for general work, moderate wages, who will appreciate home in small family. O 9, Boston American.

SMART DEMONSTRATORS wanted in every town. Room 708, 24 Milk st., Boston.

WANTED—A partner for an employment agency; good opportunity to the right party. C 176 Boston American.

WANTED—A night order cook. 114 Dorchester st., South Boston.

WANTED—Girl for general work; to go home nights. 451 Massachusetts ave.

WANTED—Ladies for amateur burlesque; state full particulars. Address U 4, American.

WANTED—Thoroughly experienced two-needle operator on light work; steady employment. J. B. PEARSON CO., 65 Bedford st.

5 SWEDISH, 4 Down East, 4 Irish housemaids; good wages; places waiting for good help. MRS. VAN LYNTS, Miss Berggerman, Swedish mgr.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT—Corporation expert, auditor, go anywhere, auditing, systematizing. Postoffice Box 869, New York.

AMERICAN young man, age 23, married, would like position in any part of State; best references; good penman and quick at figures, business experience. Address W. C. JONES, Worcester, Mass.

AUDITING or position wanted by a thoroughly experienced bookkeeper, age 34; first-class references furnished. G 55, Boston American.

AMERICAN young man, 29, handy at anything, $10 a month, board. R 40, Boston American.

BAKER—First-class; also ice cream maker and pastry cook; understands pudding, jelly and all kinds of meat pies; city or country. W 7, Boston American.

HIGHLY recommended office man with wide experience in upper leather factory and at present in shoe factory making McKay welts and turns, also slippers, desires a change. D 7, Boston American.

I UNDERSTAND SODA and ice cream business, also baking; private recipes for sirups and all; best character, references. L., 102½ Charles st., Fitchburg, Mass.

POSITION WANTED by young man, willing to work. Address 19 Park pl., Newtonville.

SITUATION wanted by a young man of 22 yrs. as assistant bookkeeper or general office work; first-class references; $12 start. Address G 76, Boston American.

YOUNG Am. man wants position as first-class electrician helper, or where he can earn an honest living. F. A. P., 16 Linwood sq., Boston.

YOUNG MAN, married, wants work of any kind; start low salary; best of references. 2 Clark st., Everett.

YOUNG MAN wants a few hours' work of any kind mornings. W. O. KING, 724A Shawmut ave.

A YOUNG MAN wishes position as cook in restaurant; best of references given. Address C 177, Boston American.

$25 TO any one securing me a job as porter, watchman, teaming or anything; not afraid of work. B 21, Boston American.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

AT ASCENSION SOCIETY,
6 FERDINAND ST.
NO CHARGES MADE TO EMPLOYERS.
1—Woman and 9-year-old child, moderate wages. 2—Table girl, thoroughly experienced. 3—Girl, second work, $3. 4—Girl, child's nurse and sewing, small wages. 5—Swedish woman, care of invalid. 6—Attendants, moderate wages.

COLORED WOMAN would like washing to take home by the day, at a reasonable price, and also a young colored woman would like a place where she can come home nights. 148 Northampton st., Boston.

COLORED WOMAN guarantees first-class laundry work to take home or work by the day. 29 Buckingham st., Boston, top floor. E. H.

CARE bachelor apartments, physician's office or employment few hours each day, colored girl, neat, reliable; good seamstress. H. DOUGLASS, 71 Camden st.

COMPETENT colored girl wants general housework, private family. 45 Kendall st., Roxbury, suite 2.

FIRST-CLASS colored laundress wants wash, to take home or go out. MRS. B., 116 Camden st., suite 3, city.

GERMAN taught by native lady (expert teacher) at 50c. per lesson; also coaching for German songs or trip abroad; highest references. Address GERMAN TEACHER, 27 Batavia st., Suite 1.

HOUSEKEEPER—Prot. Am. widow, for reliable widower or bachelor; city or country, or lodging house. Write MAUD CROCKETT, No. 149 W. Concord st., Boston, Mass.

POSITION wanted by a capable, trustworthy Nova Scotia Protestant woman as housekeeper in a widower's family; used to children; reference given. H 12, American.

STENOGRAPHER desires permanent position. H 10, Boston American.

SWEDISH cook and laundress, together or separate, excellent references; Down East cook; nurse maid, assist with housework, 5 years' reference from present employer. MRS. VAN LYNTS & MISS BERGGMAN, 3 Park sq., tel. 1618-7 Oxford.

WANTED—Housekeeper's position by Prot. woman of 30; respectable parties. Address U 2, Boston American.

WANTED—Situation as cook or housekeeper; in or out of town; best of references. Call at 162 Heath st.

YOUNG LADY wants position at general housework or cook in city, thoroughly experienced. L. M. H., 132 St. Botolph st., Back Bay, Boston.

YOUNG WOMAN would like washing or cleaning; good references. R 38, American.

### HOTELS.

WOMEN TRAVELLING ALONE should go direct to the Franklin Square House, 11 East Newton st., Boston; cheap, safe, warm, conveniently located, rates 75c., $1 and $1.25 per day; operated by the philanthropic association known as the Franklin Square House.

### TALKING MACHINES.

TALKING machines of every make; easy payments, $1 per week; large stock, [illegible] and supplies at factory prices. PIKE'S, 41 Washington st., cor. Friend.

### MEDICAL.

**MRS. DR. ROBERTS' MONTHLY REMEDIES**

have saved thousands of women from suicide; why should you despair or lose courage when relief is at hand? The best that Medical Science has known is yours and the benefits of my superior knowledge are freely given to any sufferer who may ask. My successes of the past 20 years have placed me upon the highest pinnacle of fame in the treatment of all female irregularities. Remember, you are absolutely safe and sure. I offer $5,000 for any case I fail to relieve in 24 hours. Remedies sent by mail if desired, $2. My licensed lying-in hospital is open for the reception of all confinement cases. Office 133 Tremont St. Hours 9-8, Sunday 1-5.

**Ladies, Don't**

Waste time and money and ruin your health with pills, worthless drugs or operations. Get Old Dr. Jackson's monthly remedy. It has saved thousands of women from suicide. Don't fret or worry, but call at once. Absolutely safe and sure. $5,000 for a case we fail to relieve in 24 hours. At office, by mail, $2. Specialist for 60 years. There is positively no other place in Boston where you can get so quick, safe and easy relief as you can at this office. Advice free, lady assistant, private hospital, trained nurses, strict privacy, lowest rates. Hrs. 9-8, Sun. 1-5. Old Dr. Jackson's, 233 Tremont st., cor. Eliot. The oldest and most reliable specialist in N. E. No charge unless relieved.

**Mrs. Dr. Ward Medical Co.**

Office 218 Tremont St., Room 211. (UP ONE FLIGHT.)

Ladies, if you have any kind of trouble call and see Mrs. Ward, who has opened an office in Boston for the sale of her wonderful remedies, which have effected such marvelous cures in the Central and Western States. Private home, with every comfort, for those wishing to stay under her personal care. Lying-in Hospital connected. Consultations free. Advice reliable, and treatment absolutely safe and in all cases effective. Medicine by mail or at office, $2. All letters answered immediately. Hours 9-9; Sun. 11-2.

**MRS. DR. ROBERTSON** Office 144 Tremont St.

My monthly remedy is absolutely safe and sure. One trial will convince you. I guarantee to cure in 24 hours or money refunded. Confinements taken. Hours 9 to 7. Sundays 1 to 5.

**Mrs. Dr. AMES** Office 163 Tremont St.

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**Dr. & Mrs. Hale** Office 165 Tremont St.

40 YEARS a specialist in female diseases; a cure guaranteed for $5; ladies, my medicine is absolutely sure; $5,000 for a failure; office or mail, $2; private home for those wishing our personal care; advice free; hrs. 10-7; Sun. 4-6.

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**MRS. DR. ALYS** OFFICE 544 TREMONT ST., Boston's leading LADY specialist in female diseases. Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sun. 1 to 8 p. m.

**MRS. DR. J. E. BISHOP.**
OFFICE, 178 TREMONT ST.
OLDEST and most reliable office for treatment of female diseases. Hours, 10-7.

**Mrs. Dr. Allen** Office 237 Tremont st. Specialist in female diseases; ladies $10, licensed lying-in hospital connected; advice free; hours, 9-9; Sundays, 1-4.

**MRS. DR. WILLIAMS**
Office 144 Tremont st. LADIES IN TROUBLE I GUARANTEE YOUR CURE FOR $5.

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PRIVATE licensed home; ladies taken before and during confinement. Address P. O. Box 2,459.

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AT WEST END, 51 Garden st.—Two connecting rooms, furnished, one flight, bath same floor, open plumbing and gas; price low.

HOTEL SANFORD, cor. Brookline and Wash. sts.—Two lovely sunny rooms overlooking park, steam heat, elevator, etc. Inquire Suite No. 7.

ROOM, with heat and gas, light housekeeping allowed, working people. 11 Warrenton st.

TO LET—595 Tremont st., connecting front and back parlors, side and square rooms; also attic with stove, suitable for light housekeeping; h. and c. water; house always warm.

UNION PK. LODGING HOUSE, 14 rooms, never before offered for sale, cheapest rent in pk.; no brokers. Owner, 567 Tremont st., suite 1.

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7 ASHBURTON PL., Cook's Hotel—Rooms, including meals, $1.25-$1.50 per day; choice table.

8 PELHAM ST.—To let, a square room; heat and gas; exchange part rent for work; married couple preferred.

27 RUTLAND ST.—Nice heated rooms; 2 connecting housekeeping; lodging, $1.50 up.

30 WORCESTER SQ.—Warm sq. and side rooms, singly or en suite; rent cheap.

56 WEST CEDAR ST.—Front room, steam heat; also used for light housekeeping, first floor.

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568 COLUMBUS AV.—Elegantly furnished room, steam heat, $2.50 to $4; all modern improvements, tel. connections.

587 TREMONT ST.—Front alcove and rooms for light housekeeping; use laundry.

671 TREMONT ST.—Large square room, steam heat, hot and cold water; side room, $1.50.

673 TREMONT ST—Square room, with h. and c. water, $3; also square room $2.

692 TREMONT ST.—Nicely furnished, heated rooms, square and side rooms, for $1.

778 TREMONT ST.—Nicely furnished sunny sq. room, hot and cold water, heat, reasonable.

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### THE BALL ROOM.

BEST SCHOOL IN BOSTON.—PROF. HEINEMANN'S Academy, 176 Tremont st.; beginners' class, Tues. and Thurs.; advanced, Fri.; socials, Wed. and Sat.; private lessons day or evening, with music; lady or gentleman teacher; send for circular.

### SEWING MACHINES.

GREAT STOCK SALE TODAY—New drop-head machines, all kinds, at great sacrifice in price. STANDARD SEWING MACHINE CO., 172 Tremont st.

### WALL PAPERS.

WALL PAPERS—Clearance sale, [illegible]. BREED & CO., 23 Bromfield st.

# KENNEY, "THE MAN WITH A CINCH," AND VINAL, FOE OF PESTHOUSES

### Former a New Member of House But Knows All Colleagues By First Names.

### Latter, in Third Term, Has Made Proud Record For Economy and Modesty.

The statesman pictured largely in this sketch is Representative E. J. Kenney, of Holyoke. He is sometimes referred to as the "man with a cinch." He made his first sprint for the Legislature last November in the fighting double district of the Paper City, and, strange to say, he secured not only the Democratic nomination, but also the Republican party indorsement.

"At that," says Mr. Kenney, "a few people in the district had the nerve to vote against me, but I'll make a record that will win them all right."

Mr. Kenney already knows every member of the House well enough to call him by his first name, and no member would now think of addressing him as Mr. Kenney. Eddie, or just plain Ed, is insisted upon by the Holyoke man.

A fund of good nature, a habit of getting into the crowd, the ability to tell a good story, to listen patiently and sympathize deeply, to smile pleasantly and shake hands cordially are some of the aids to popularity that Mr. Kenney employs. His business training eminently fits Mr. Kenney for State House work. He has made and sold bricks and now sells insurance. He is seen here in a characteristic pose.

The statesman pictured economically is Arthur P. Vinal, of Somerville, one of the most economical and modest members of the House. He is now on his third term at the State House, and has been so quiet that he is not one of the best known members of the House. He is, however, one of the most respected members. He talks very little in House or committee meetings, but he faithfully attends them.

He is interested particularly in pesthouses. He is shy of them and wants them relegated to the woods. He opposes any attempt to locate them near highways, and the mere mention of pesthouse bills makes the dignified Mr. Vinal step lively.

# SMITH GUILTY ON THE CHARGE OF ROBBERY

### Worcester Verdict Against Athol Young Man Figuring in the Burns Mystery.

**Special to the Boston American.**

WORCESTER, Feb. 10.—The jury in the case of Walter E. Smith, of Athol, who has been on trial for the past three days in the Superior Court, on the charges of robbery, larceny, and receiving stolen property, returned a sealed verdict at the opening of the court at 9:30 o'clock to-day. The jury finds that Smith is guilty of robbery, and not guilty of the other charges.

The case will probably be taken to the Supreme Court by defendants' counsel, Carrigan & Carrigan. In a conversation with a BOSTON AMERICAN reporter to-day, Attorney Thomas C. Carrigan said he intends to file his exceptions without delay.

The defendant was in court when the verdict was read, and he remained cool and unconcerned. He chatted with his attorneys and shook hands with his father, who has encouraged the prisoner in every way possible. Smith was removed to Summer street jail.

The father of Frank J. Burns, the missing jewelry salesman, was also in court when the verdict was announced. Mr. Burns has been in attendance throughout the trial. Since the disappearance of Frank J. Burns and the arrest of Smith, in connection with the disappearance, the prisoner has been a mystery to the state police. He has admitted that he was the last person who saw Burns alive, and has told at least half a dozen stories regarding what happened the night the young salesman disappeared.

## MRS. W. A. MacLEOD DEAD IN ARLINGTON

Mrs. Edith Grover MacLeod, wife of William A. MacLeod, a Boston newspaper man, and daughter of Charles S. Grover, a Lynn shoe manufacturer, died at her home at No. 11 Wollaston avenue, Arlington Heights, early to-day. Funeral services will be held Monday, prayers at her late home, in the morning, to be followed by services at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at the home of her father, Charles Grover, of Lynn, in which city the interment will be made.

## KATY AND WILLIE FIGHT.

*But they are taught that little children should "not scratch out each others' eyes" in the great comic section of the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN*

# MANY SAVED FROM FLAMES

Several persons had a narrow escape from death in a fire in the four-story brick building at No. 19 Lowell street at an early hour to-day. But for Patrolmen James A. Walsh and Walter D. Lane of the Joy street station it seems certain that some of the twenty-two occupants of the building would have perished.

When Walsh reached the building he found the whole first floor, which was occupied as a millinery store, ablaze. He broke in the door next to the store and started up stairs. He found his way to the second floor, which was occupied by Abraham Isenberg and family. Rousing the Isenbergs he pushed on through the blinding smoke to the third floor. By this time he had been joined by Patrolman Lane.

In the meanwhile Isenberg was endeavoring to get his family out of the burning building. When aroused by Walsh he had run into a side room next to the fire escapes, to arose his little sons, Robert, aged nine, and Louis, aged six.

Isenberg grabbed the two boys from their bed and rushed into the hallway with them. Here he found his wife Bertha with their two little girls, Ruth, aged two, and Martha, aged four, in her arms, while Jennie Green, their servant, was carrying Mabel, aged eight.

Isenberg secured blankets and soaked them in water. He wrapped one around each child. Carrying the children, he, his wife and the servant girl, crawled down the stairs on their hands and knees, and finally reached the open air. Mr. Isenberg had his face and hands badly scorched by the flames, while the servant had nearly all of her hair burned off.

Patrolman Walsh had considerable difficulty in getting out the Rosenstein family, who lived on the third floor. It consists of Louis Rosenstein, his wife Annie, Joseph, aged sixteen; Harry, aged thirteen; Bennie, aged eleven; Etta, aged ten; Tilly, aged eight, and Esther, aged five.

Patrolman Lane aroused the family on the upper floor, consisting of Oscar Katz, his wife Annie, Abraham, aged nine; Clara, aged seven; Nathan, aged six, and Harry, aged five, and finally succeeded in getting them out.

## MRS. CHADWICK WILL BE TRIED NEXT MONTH

CLEVELAND, Feb. 10.—The trial of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick in the United States District Court has been set for Monday, March 6. She will be tried before Judge R. W. Taylor. The date was agreed upon at a conference between Judge Taylor and District Attorney Sullivan.

Fast Color Eyelets will not turn brassy.

W. L. DOUGLAS
UNION MADE $3.50 SHOE FOR MEN

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W. L. DOUGLAS
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The reason W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world, is, because of their excellent style, easy-fitting and superior wearing qualities. If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes and the high grade leathers used, you would understand why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day. W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom. Look for it. Take no substitute. Sold by shoe dealers everywhere.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are worn by all classes of men

AS GOOD AS $7.00 SHOES, AND WEAR LONGER.
"I used to wear $6.00 and $7.00 shoes, and wear them all out in a season. For the past five years I have worn W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes, and for style and fit they are just as good, and will wear two seasons."
Col. C. C. CORBETT,
8 Westland Avenue, Boston.

W. L. Douglas $2.00 and $1.75 Shoes for Boys are the same as Douglas $3.50 shoes for Men. Boys save $1 on every pair over other makes.

G. C. & E. Eli Calf always gives satisfaction.

W. L. Douglas uses Corona Coltskin in his $3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is conceded to be the finest Patent Leather yet produced.

Write for New Illustrated Catalog. Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra.
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# WIFE-SLAYER SHAFFER DIES ON SCAFFOLD

### Ingenious Plan for Springing Trap Employed at Hanging in Washington.

### DRINK CAUSE OF TRAGEDY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Augustus L. Shaffer, wife murderer, was hanged at the District of Columbia jail this afternoon. An ingenious plan had been arranged for the springing of the trap. Two ropes led into a cell from which the scaffold could be seen. Two guards were stationed in the cell, each clutching one of the ropes, only one of which, however, was attached to the trap. At a given signal, each pulled his rope. Neither guard knows which rope released the trap.

Shaffer, who was thirty-nine years of age, killed his divorced wife, Catherine, aged thirty, by slitting her throat with a razor, August 28, 1903.

In 1900 Shaffer brought suit against his wife for divorce, but failed to get it. Later his wife was granted a divorce on the grounds of cruelty and infidelity. After that time Shaffer drank almost constantly and made known to his friends his jealousy.

ITS MERIT IS PROVED
RECORD OF A GREAT MEDICINE

A Prominent Cincinnati Woman Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Completely Cured Her.

The great good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is doing among the women of America is attracting the attention of many of our leading scientists, and thinking people generally.

Mrs. Sara Wilson

The following letter is only one of many thousands which are on file in the Pinkham office, and go to prove beyond question that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound must be a remedy of great merit, otherwise it could not produce such marvelous results among sick and ailing women.

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—
"About nine months ago I was a great sufferer with womb trouble, which caused me severe pain extreme nervousness and frequent headaches, from which the doctor failed to relieve me. I tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and within a short time felt better, and after taking five bottles of it I was entirely cured. I therefore heartily recommend your Compound as a splendid uterine tonic. It makes the monthly periods regular and without pain; and what a blessing it is to find such a remedy after so many doctors fail to help you. I am pleased to recommend it to all suffering women."—Mrs. Sara Wilson, 31 East 3d Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

If you have suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness of the stomach, indigestion, bloating, leucorrhœa, flooding, nervous prostration, dizziness, faintness, "don't-care" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feeling, excitability, backache or the blues, these are sure indications of female weakness, some derangement of the uterus or ovarian trouble. In such cases there is one tried and true remedy—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

PIMPLES

"I tried all kinds of blood remedies which failed to do me any good but I have found the right thing at last. My face was full of pimples and black-heads. After taking Cascarets they all left. I am continuing the use of them and recommending them to my friends. I feel fine when I rise in the morning. Hope to have a chance to recommend Cascarets."
Fred C. Witten, 16 Elm St., Newark, N. J.

Best For The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.
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Many Features of Interest to Women

Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Dorothy Dix, Mrs. Osborn, Winifred Black and Eleanor Ames write exclusively for the BOSTON AMERICAN and what they have to say will interest every woman who reads next Sunday's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

Mrs. Edwards to Be Hanged Next Week

The situation of this Pennsylvania woman parallels that which was Mary Rogers' until the Governor of Vermont granted her reprieve. The full story, with illustrations, in next Sunday's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

Cambridge's Fight Against an "L" Road — A complete account of the efforts by the officials and citizens of that municipality to secure the best rapid transit will appear in next Sunday's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

To Save Daniel Webster's Old Home — Prominent men of the State are trying to have the Marshfield homestead of "the great expounder" set aside as a State park. An account of their efforts, with illustrations, in next Sunday's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

A Complete Wardrobe for Baby — Fourteen pieces are illustrated in colors on the pattern page of next Sunday's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

How to Look Smart in the Rain — Mrs. Osborn, the creator of fashions for the fashionable women of America, tells them how to look attractive in stormy weather. Exclusive illustrated page feature in next Sunday's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

The Funniest Comic Section in the World — Little Jimmy rushes for Mr. Jones, sweet little Katy bothers uncle, and the Hooligans, the Katzenjammers, Mr. Jack, Foxy Grandpa and Maud will make you laugh in next Sunday's comic section of the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

Just Like Her Mamma — The daughter of Lillian Russell is seeking a divorce, and says she is going to be happy after. Illustrated page feature in next Sunday's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

What Has Happened to Other Czars — The dread which makes the life of the Emperor of Russia a daily torture, as he asks: "Will history repeat itself?" Double page illustrated feature in next Sunday's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

Prof. Parsons on Municipal Ownership for Boston — A second article by the famous expert on the solution of the gas problem, to appear exclusively in next Sunday's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

Ethel Barrymore's Loves and Hates — The popular young actress tells Eleanor Ames of the things she likes and the things she dislikes, with splendid pictures, in next Sunday's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

Beauty's Latest Way of Averting Wrinkles — The newest idea of the beauty culturist is the subject of an illustrated page feature in next Sunday's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

The Etiquette of the Maid in the Dining Room — Mrs. Linda Hull Larned, author of "The Hostess of To-day," writes illuminatingly of perfect service in next Sunday's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

50-cent Sheet Music Free — The song made famous by Marie Cahill, "The Katydid, the Cricket and the Frog," will be given away free with next Sunday's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

A St. Valentine's Day Story — "His Second Valentine" is its title, and it was written by Dorothy Dix especially for next Sunday's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

Prof. Serviss on Volcanoes — A comparison of those of the earth and those of the moon. Deep scientific facts entertainingly set forth in next Sunday's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

Paris Wondering Over Alice Roosevelt — The President's daughter is the subject of a guessing contest in the French capital, which is the subject of an illustrated page feature in next Sunday's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

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# WHOLE WORLD OF SPORTS COVERED FOR THE BOSTON AMERICAN BY ITS CORPS OF EXPERTS

## ATHLETES ARE FIT FOR BIG GAMES OF THE B. A. A.

With a grand list of entries which have just appeared, the B. A. A. meet at Mechanics building to-morrow night promises to excel all other exhibitions of the kind held in the past. Every event has filled well, and Handicapper Frank McGrath has accomplished a big task at short notice in getting the marks out.

The first call for the athletes to appear will come at 7 o'clock, when the sprinters will be called for the open handicap dash, and as there are 154 names down to compete, it will necessitate about twenty-five trial heats before the weeding out process shows who are eligible for the semi-final round. Charley Seitz, the Georgetown University flyer, is the only scratch man, and his recent performance of breaking the indoor record for sixty yards was the chief cause for the low mark. Mallie Williams, of the B. A. A., has one yard, along with F. F. Read, of Amherst, and Torry, of Yale; M. T. Lightner, the old Harvard captain, but now of M. I. T., is gifted with two yards, with J. F. Doyle, of Harvard, Castleman, of Colgate, and Lowe, of Yale. But these men will hardly have much of a show with the quantity of limit sprinters who will be strung out all the way up to nine feet. As is generally the case, some unknown comes forward and, with a comfortable mark, makes an easy win of it.

All the above mentioned runners, beside Jordan and Swasy of Dartmouth, Amsler and Dear of Pennsylvania and Henneberry of Harvard, with several other fast ones, will line up for the invitation forty-yard dash.

D. C. Munson, of Cornell, the intercollegiate crack, is thought well of by the handicapper, as he is placed on scratch in both the mile and thousand yard runs, and has no one for company. There is a fifty yard limit in the latter event and Munson's team mates, Pope and Overman, have ten yards start. Then comes Brinswade of Harvard, Hill of Yale, with fifteen, and the local schoolboys, O'Connell, of Dedham High and Farrell of Worcester Academy, on the twenty yard mark. As the field will be thick and the track crowded they will find it tough work to get to the front. Bart Sullivan, the New England champion distance runner has got fifteen yards in the mile and should make good use of it. Most of the field is located at the limit distance and if no wonders crop out, the low markers will have a chance to do something.

Vonnegut, captain of Cornell, and Leavitt of Williams, are on scratch in the hurdle race. Hubbard of Amherst is well up and Castleman of Colgate should get inside the prizes. The cream of the long distance plodders in the two mile invitation scratch race are new locally, but some splendid stepping will be seen. Mellor and Spring of New York, two Marathon winners, with Hicks of Cambridge will receive much attention. The college contingent is repsented by Cornell's cross country team, and Shory of Bowdoin. Bob Kernan of Harvard and Gidney, the New England champion have only got half an inch on Jones of New York, the elongated leaper, in the high jump. Some hidden talent is likely to of the bunch is close to the limit of six feet.

The order of events will be: 40-yards handicap, trial heats; 40-yards dash, invitation, trial heats; 40-yards handicap, final

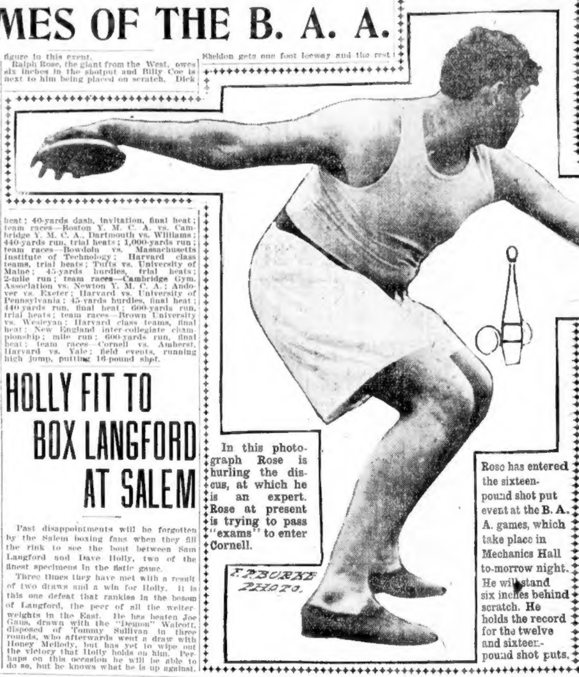
figure in this event.

Ralph Rose, the giant from the West, owes six inches in the shotput and Billy Coe is next to him being placed on scratch. Dick

Sheldon gets one foot leeway and the rest

heat; 40-yards dash, invitation, final heat; team races—Boston Y. M. C. A. vs. Cambridge Y. M. C. A., Dartmouth vs. Williams; 440-yards run, trial heats; 1,000-yards run; team races—Bowdoin vs. Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Harvard class teams, trial heats; Tufts vs. University of Maine; 45-yards hurdles, trial heats; 2-mile run; team races—Cambridge Gym. Association vs. Newton Y. M. C. A.; Andover vs. Exeter; Harvard vs. University of Pennsylvania; 45-yards hurdles, final heat; 440 yards run, final heat; 600-yards run, trial heats; team races—Brown University vs. Wesleyan; Harvard class teams, final heat; New England inter-collegiate championship; mile run; 600-yards run, final heat; team races—Cornell vs. Amherst, Harvard vs. Yale; field events, running high jump, putting 16-pound shot.

### SHOT-PUTTER ROSE.



In this photograph Rose is hurling the discus, at which he is an expert. Rose at present is trying to pass "exams" to enter Cornell.

F. P. BURKE PHOTO.

Rose has entered the sixteen-pound shot put event at the B. A. A. games, which take place in Mechanics Hall to-morrow night. He will stand six inches behind scratch. He holds the record for the twelve and sixteen-pound shot puts.

## HOLLY FIT TO BOX LANGFORD AT SALEM

Past disappointments will be forgotten by the Salem boxing fans when they fill the rink to see the bout between Sam Langford and Dave Holly, two of the finest specimens in the fistic game.

Three times they have met with a result of two draws and a win for Holly. It is this one defeat that rankles in the bosom of Langford, the peer of all the welterweights in the East. He has beaten Joe Gans, drawn with the "Demon" Walcott, disposed of Tommy Sullivan in three rounds, who afterwards went a draw with Honey Mellody, but has yet to wipe out the victory that Holly holds on him. Perhaps on this occasion he will be able to do so, but he knows what he is up against.

## SIMMS WINS AN IMPROMPTU BOUT OVER CHICK MONAHAN

BROCKTON, Feb. 10.—In an in promptu battle before the Pastim A. C., Artie Simms gave Chick Mon han such a walloping in three rounds tha the spectators had to stop the fight so a to save the latter from a knockout.

Monahan, who is a well-known loca feather, has been challenging Simms fo a match for the past two years. Sinc Simms's battle with Goodman, he has renewed his challenging with more vehemence than ever.

When Simms, who is training here for his battle of next Monday night with Jimmy Briggs of Chelsea, was passing along the street with Tom Martin, the club's matchmaker, Monahan made some "crack" about Simms's appearance that the latter didn't like.

There was a hot verbal argument for about ten minutes, the belligerents finally agreeing to meet in a fight to a finish with eight-ounce gloves at the Pastime.

On the way over to the club Monahan made remarks to the effect that it would be a shame to cop Simms on the jaw, as he was such a nice fellow, and other "jolts" of equally commendable irony.

No sooner had the pair got to the club than they repaired to the dressing room to strip for action. In a jiffy they were in the ring, and scarcely had they shaken hands than they were in the centre of the circle pounding away at each other like perennial enemies.

At the outset it was seen that the local lad was no match for his lankier opponent. The boy from Ohio scored repeatedly upon Monahan's face and body. Before the close of this period, Monahan was bleeding profusely about the nose.

In the second round the same medicine was administered to Monahan, but in large quantities. When this round closed, he was as mad as a March hare, so exasperated was he over the punching that he was receiving at the hands of his opponent.

Chick staggered to his feet in the third. He was "all in" as they say in ring parlance. He tried hard to reach Simms, but all his attempts were futile. Then came the whirlwind finish and the end to Monahan's boxing aspiration.

In the last round Simms was determined to squash the ambition of his opponent, so he opened up early and rained punches upon the Brockton pug in such rapid succession, that the latter was bewildered. Then, when Monahan was ready to sink exhausted to the mat, his friends stepped into the breach and called off all hostilities.

## HUB MAN WINS HANDBALL GAME

About fifty sports assembled at the L street bathhouse to see a professional handball match between "Parkie" Donegan, of New York, and Dick Fitzpatrick, of Boston, for a purse of $100. Fitzpatrick was the winner, two games out of three. "Nuf Said" McGreevy, who was in New York recently, brought on Donegan to meet an unknown, who was Fitzpatrick, and he has now got a better opinion of the Hub player. Considerable money changed hands on the result.

## FIFTH PLACE FOR THRESHIE IN CHICAGO

**By Boston American Leased Wire.**

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Wilson H. Sigourney defeated E. G. Gardner in the final game in the amateur billiard tourney at the Chicago A. A., which tied him for the championship with Charles F. Conklin, of Chicago, which they will play off to-day. Gardner won third prize and is tied with Conklin for the high single average trophy, with 11 3-27. Conklin takes down the high-run prize, with 78. Norris and Charles Threshie, of Boston, captured fourth and fifth prizes respectively.

## SMALL TALK FOR BASEBALL FANS

As the New York lodge of Elks holds a banquet on the night of February 15, the grand moguls of the baseball business, President Pulliam and Ban Johnson, put their heads together and decided to call the schedule meeting that was slated for the day before till the day after, which means that the Taylor hearing and other matters to be settled up by the diamond jury will be postponed till the 16th of the month.

* * *

It will be pleasing news to the director of the National team of the Hub to learn that there will not be so many conflicting dates as past seasons, as there is no doubt that they cut into the receipts last year to a great extent. It will be more pleasing to the patrons of the game also, as the season will be a continuous one, with very few open dates.

* * *

Rube Waddell, the erratic Quaker, cannot be kept down. When the diamond season wanes the long session of idleness wears perceptibly on the live temperament of the great southpaw, and he has to blow off steam in some manner. But, to the credit of the Rube, he rarely goes looking for trouble, and he is more likely to be found mixed up in some heroic act than connected with any unsavory adventure.

* * *

President Shettsline, of the Phillies, authorizes the statement that William Douglass has not been released to the St. Joseph club of the Western Association. The management of the St. Joseph Club has asked for his release, but Shettsline has refused to grant it unless he receives an ample consideration in return.

* * *

It is more than likely that the champion Giants of New York will witness some of the inauguration scenes at Washington early in March. President Brush has about completed arrangements for his trophy-winning team members to mobilize in the national capital at the time when President Roosevelt is to be inducted into the highest office in the land. The Chief Magistrate of the nation is himself an enthusiast on baseball, as is also Secretary of War Taft and other members of the Cabinet.

* * *

How old is An-son? Old enough to chew hay and ridicule the spit ball, anyhow.

* * *

The new owners of the Washington Baseball Club desire to get as far away as possible from the old regime and start the coming season as an organization without any barnacles to hinder its move toward prosperity. With this end in view it is intended to bury the moss-covered title of "Senators" and secure, if possible, another nickname for the team that may be lucky and consequently popular. President Noyes has offered a season ticket to the person sending in the best nickname for the club.

## VANDERBILT IS AFTER RECORD AUTOMOBILES

**By Boston American Leased Wire.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—It is said on reliable authority that the chief object of W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s trip to Europe, upon which he started Thursday, was to place an order in France for an auto racing car that will be able to smash all existing records. He has a F. I. A. T. car awaiting him at Naples and a Hotchkiss machine at Paris. He will make tours in each, and will visit the factories of Mercedes, Panhard, and other concerns.

There is a rumor prevalent at present that an automobile speedway and race course will be constructed at Lakewood, N. J. The plans are not perfected, but it is announced that a series of trophy races will be held there in April. There is an excellent road course, triangular in shape, each leg ten mile in length.

## JEFFRIES MAY HAVE WORTHY OPPONENT IN SQUIRES AND SPORTS HOPE THEY WILL SOON BE MATCHED

### BY W. W. NAUGHTON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—The sports here are all up in the air over the fight situation, and there doesn't seem to be anything real juicy in sight. "Corbett" wants to fight Battling Nelson, and had started in to train for the go, but now Nelson seems inclined to pass him up in favor of a chance to meet Jimmy Britt again. But James says there is nothing doing until he has had a crack at Mr. White, of England.

The wise ones here have dug up another possibility for the mighty Jeffries. He is the husky novice Squires, who made a monkey of Peter Felix in Australia a few weeks ago. Jack Johnson, the colored cyclone, was about to start for the Antipodes to eat up Mr. Felix when the news of his defeat reached here. It is said that Squires is being carefully trained, and that before long his backers will bring him here to talk fight with the boilermaker.

During the past few days it has been made clear that there is considerable doubt as to whether Nelson and "Corbett" will swap punches this month.

The fault is not with "Corbett." It is Nelson who is dilly-dallying. He is displaying the arrogance that always comes with wealth. He has about $10,000, and he insists upon picking his own opponents. Jimmy Britt, who is purchasing $60,000 flats, doesn't care if he never speeds another left hook. "Young Corbett," who hasn't sufficient negotiable metal to make a jingle on a tombstone, is just aching to tackle somebody, and would fight at the drop of the hat.

### Nelson After Britt Again.

To begin with, Nelson decided a day or two ago that he wouldn't sign up with "Corbett" or any one else until he had tried every known means of getting Jimmy Britt into a ring again. Britt was approached on the subject of a match by agents of Nelson and he told them plainly that he had reversed his pugilistic telescope and that the only man looming up through the small end was Jabez White of Birmingham.

Then they began to play upon Britt's fears. They told him that the Ralston anti-boxing bill might go through any day, and that if he was wise he would sign articles with Nelson and thus declare himself in on the final clean-up.

Nelson is still in hopes that the dire prospect of a closed season for pugilists will bring James Edward to time. Anyway, the Battling One is holding off and keeping both "Young Corbett" and the Hayes Valley Athletic Club guessing. He may decide at any moment to meet "Corbett" in February, but his vacillating methods so far will have the effect of making people sceptical as to his intentions.

### Now It's Hart and Johnson.

If Nelson and "Corbett" do not box this month, and Britt still holds aloof from ring pursuits, the Hayes Valley Club will have to do some tall hustling to secure an attractive event. It is thought an attempt may be made to arouse interest in a heavyweight match which would have Jack Johnson and Marvin Hart for principals. It has been Hart's practice at recent boxing shows to join the procession of visiting bruisers and domestic mitt artists who pass in and out of the ring and remain just long enough to be introduced and toss off a few challenges. On such occasions Hart generally announces through the official megaphonist that he is prepared to box any man in the world. Just as sure as he does so dusky-faced Jack Johnson will hop up on the ring platform and proclaim the fact that he accepts "Mr. Hart's challenge."

This was the order of things at the Nell-Hyland go the other night, and it seems to be the prelude to further declaration of the intention on the part of Hart and Johnson.

### Squires to Meet Jeff?

A few weeks ago Johnson spoke of going to Australia. He built on making a match with Peter Felix, a strapping colored fellow, who has been one of the leading heavies in that far country for years. Unfortunately for Johnson's plans Felix was knocked into a cocked hat a month or two ago by a husky novice named Squires.

Should Johnson make the trip to the Antipodes he may get on with Squires, but he has no assurance that the new man will not draw the color line. There is more than a suspicion existing that Squires is being coached along in the hope that he will develop into a worthy opponent for Jeffries, and if such is the case he may be advised to sidestep Johnson and all dangerous strangers for a while.

Some of the clubs have wired Fitzsimmons for the purpose of ascertaining how far he is sincere in wanting to fight somebody for the "world's middle-weight championship." No reply has been forthcoming, and now the belief is spreading that Fitzsimmons has about as much notion of reentering the ring as he has of organizing an expedition to the North Pole. The view taken of Fitz's fight talk out this way is that he is simply gingering up his show business.

## BIG BOUT FOR CHELSEA FEB. 22

Kid Goodman will meet Abe Attell at the Douglas A. C. Washington's Birthday. The pair will fight at 124 pounds, weigh in at 6 o'clock. Abe will be giving the Hub lad a big advantage in weight, as it is said that he is at his best at 120 pounds. This should be one of the fastest mills seen in this vicinity in years, and it should go a long way towards deciding the featherweight championship.

### GANZEL CONGRATULATED.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Ganzel celebrated their twentieth wedding anniversary at their home, No. 12 Sea View avenue, Faulkner, and about 100 friends, many of them Mr. Ganzel's old-time baseball friends, tendered their congratulations.

## WALSH OFF TO MEET ATTELL

Jimmy Walsh and his manager, Eddie Keevin, are now on their way to St. Louis, where the former will clash with Monte Attell in a twenty-round bout. This mill was to have taken place at the Chelsea Club, but owing to some "buttin' in" from certain quarters, it was found necessary to cancel the engagement, as far as Chelsea was concerned.

### GOLF MEETING TO-NIGHT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The annual meeting of the U. S. Golf Association will be held at Delmonico's to-night. Members of clubs belonging to the association, whether delegates or not, are invited to attend.

## 8 MEN OUT FOR BOX AT HOLY CROSS

WORCESTER, Feb. 10.—Upwards of thirty candidates worked in the Holy Cross baseball cage this afternoon under the direction of Coach Tom McCarthy. The practice showed that the Purple will be strong this season in the box where it was weak in 1904.

For each of the positions there are many candidates, but the pitcher's position has the call for numbers, as not less than eight artists are trying to make good. Among them are Tom Noonan, who last year, with "Pete," formed the Noonan brothers' battery; Mansfield, and O'Rourke, and Captain Spring, who may, however, try a fielder's position.

Besides these veterans are Burke, a youngster who comes to Holy Cross from Cornell with a strong baseball reputation; Cleo O'Donnell, the football player, whose injured arm lost him a place on the nine last Spring; O'Drain, the crack Holy Cross "Prep." twirler of last year, and Hogarty, from the 1904 second team.

Catcher's position has four strong bidders in Carrigan, a freshman, from Lewiston, Me., Peloquin, of the second team; Jack Connors, the basketball player, and Walter Loftus, who has had high school experience.

Candidates for the fielding positions include Hoey, Jack Flynn, Ford, Ennis, Cashen, all veterans, and these new men, Jack Reed, Bill Reilly, Dowd, Cahill, Creamer, Gilligan, Fred Flynn, Carroll, O'Brien, Braney, Courtney and McManus.

## BALDWIN MEETS KENNEY TO-NIGHT

To-night at Lawrence Mattie Baldwin and Young Kenney will meet at the Unity Social and Athletic Club and for the third time within a few months. They have boxed very evenly every time and Baldwin only survived in the last match by a small margin. Three preliminaries will make the card an attractive one.

* * *

Artie Simms, the boy with the marvelous right hand, will be in the finest condition of his career when he tackles Jimmy Briggs at Brockton on Monday night. Those who saw Goodman go to the mat in the first round from a clean right remember the punch as a "beaut." Simms says that Goodman is the only boy who ever came back after he delivered the blow, and he has used it many times with knockout effect.

* * *

Cambridge boxers will be prominent at the show at the Gloucester A. C. Monday night, as Johnny Lynch meets Al Delmont in the main bout of fifteen rounds. Tommy Saunders, of Cambridge, clashes with Gus Dumont and Jackie Williams cuts the pace with Jimmy Barry, both of Cambridge.

* * *

The boxing game in Philadelphia promises to hum for the rest of the Winter. The Washington Club is to be reopened Monday night, and the Industrial will reopen later on. This should make it good for the boxers, of whom there are a great raft in town. In their efforts to get desirable talent the managers, however, should cut out the roasting habit.

* * *

Young Patsey McKenna of Chelsea would like to meet any of the 105-pound boys in New England, Young Barry of Charlestown or Kid Wright preferred.

Joker Thompson has one object in the boxing game and that is to put Pocahontas, the tough colored boy, against Larry Connolly of South Boston. They met in Ware recently and Connolly was given the decision after he had fouled "Poco." There is little doubt but that he commited the foul, though unintentional, as a doctor's certificate substantiates the Pocahontas claim. Connolly can have all the purse if he wins and also a side bet of any proportions.

* * *

Tommy Mowatt, the stockyards pride, is doing his training for Eddie Hanlon with an idea of developing his knockout punch. Tommy believes that a decisive defeat of Hanlon at Oshkosh, Wis., next week will bring him a match with Jimmy Britt, and he is determined to do his level best to land the quietus punch.

"While a decision over Hanlon would look well on my record," said Tommy today, "I think a knockout would look better. I am not saying that I will knock Hanlon out, but I give my friends my word that I will do my level best to plant the sleep-producing blow.

"Terry McGovern is the only man in the world who has stopped Hanlon inside a six-round bout, and Terry was aided not a little by good fortune, as until the final series of punches were landed Hanlon had all the better of the Brooklyn terror. Hanlon, I have no doubt, is one of the best boys of his weight in the world, despite some of his recent defeats. If I can knock him out nothing in the world can keep me from getting at Jimmie Britt.

## HUB PLAYERS IN BIG RACQUET CHAMPIONSHIP

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The New York Racquet and Tennis Club has announced the names of the twenty-two entrants for the racquet championship. The usual Canadian contingent has not entered, but Chicago will be represented by a quartet for the first time—Messrs. Feron, McCormick, Gifford and Thorne. On the list is the champion, Mr. Brooke; the former champions, Shaw and Whitney, and Joshua Crane, Jr., of Boston, the court tennis champion. Play will begin on Monday with six matches in the preliminary round, the players drawing byes and the winners of Monday making up the first round on Tuesday. The final will be on Saturday. The draw is:

Preliminary Round, February 13—10 a. m., M. Bartlett, Boston, vs. Howard A. Colby, New York; 11 a. m., Payne Whitney, New York, vs. T. T. Hare, Philadelphia; 12 m., W. J. Feron, Chicago, vs. R. R. Cassatt, Philadelphia; 1 p. m., H. F. McCormick, Chicago, vs. Joshua Crane, Jr., Boston; 2 p. m., Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., Boston, vs. I. C. Gifford, Chicago; 3 p. m., W. B. Dinsmore, Jr., Tuxedo, vs. G. H. Brooke, Philadelphia.

First Round, February 14—10 a. m., J. Insley Blair, New York, vs. S. P. Gregg, Philadelphia; 11 a. m., S. Longacre, Philadelphia, vs. L. Waterbury, New York; 2 p. m., H. Scott, Boston, vs. winner of Bartlett-Colby match; winners of Whitney-Hare and Cassatt-Feron matches, no time set; winners of Crane-McCormick and Shaw-Gifford matches, no time set; 3 p. m., winners of Brooke-Dinsmore match and Milton S. Barger, New York; 12 m., Grenville Clark, Boston, vs. C. E. Sands, New York; 1 p. m., G. C. Clarke, Jr., New York, vs. G. A. Thorne, Chicago.

Each match will be the best of five games, and there will be no postponements tolerated.

### BEELL WON EASILY.

BROCKTON, Feb. 10.—Fred Beell, the Wisconsin wrestler, won from William H. Watson, of Stoughton, with ease. By the terms of the match Beell was to throw Watson five times in one hour to win, and he performed the trick in just seventeen minutes and five seconds.

## 12 GAMES FOR THE NATIONALS

Business Manager Rogers has scheduled twelve exhibition games for the Boston Nationals to be played before the regular season. Six of these will take place at Charleston with the Ashonback outfit, starting the second day after the Bostons arrive in that city, March 20.

Then will come two games [illegible] Savannah, one at Washington and one [illegible] wark.

## WILL HOLD BIG HANDICAP MEET

The second annual indoor open handicap meeting of the Lawrence Light Guard Athletic Association will be held February 25, in Armory Hall, High street, Medford. Special team races will be arranged between colleges, high and preparatory schools and Y. M. C. A.

## AMHERST TEAM IS SELECTED

AMHERST, Feb. 10.—Those whose places on the Amherst relay team, which will compete at the B. A. A. games in Boston, to-morrow, are Ephriam E. Orrell, Jr., 1905, of Ware; Walter P. Hubbard, 1906, of Concord; Heath E. White, 1908, of Malden, and John H. Hubbard, 1907, of Hatfield. A. Maynard Stearns, 1908, of Boston, will be the substitute. Amherst will race against Cornell in the race in Boston.

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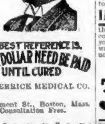

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# TOWNSEND RATE BILL ADOPTED; "LEADER" WILLIAMS IS SCORED

## De Armond in a Speech as Stinging as Any the House Has Heard During Present Session, Bares Duplicity to Public Scrutiny.

### HEARST BILL CONTAINS THE MOST SAFEGUARDS.

I SAY frankly, simply because I believe it, that of all the bills introduced upon this subject, the bill most comprehensive in its treatment of it; the bill which, if enacted into law, will be productive of the most good; the bill susceptible of the least misconstruction and least misapplication; the bill which guards most effectively against tendencies to minimize, weaken and destroy corrective measures, is the bill introduced last Spring and long pending in that committee, the bill of the gentleman from New York, Mr. Hearst.

It is the fruit of study and experience, developed while its author, as a private citizen, at his own expense contended in the courts for the reports of the people against the coal barons and other oppresive monopolists.—*Representative De Armond in his speech in the House.*

Continued from First Page.

ing began. He defended himself the charges that have been freely made about him in certain newspapers, spurred undoubtedly to this course by his recent hanging in effigy in his congressional district; declared that his bill, subsequently discarded, has been drawn after conferences with the President and members of the Cabinet and that the publishing of it into actual form was done by the Attorney-General himself.

Because of his desire for legislation and the differences of opinion among members of the committee, he had decided to take up the Esch-Townsend bill, he said, merge them into one, prepare a committee bill and permit it to be introduced by Mr. Townsend.

### Enforcement the Great Need.

Mr. Hepburn denied that the bill was an administration measure, although he claimed it represented the President's ideas. He repudiated the suggestion that the bill did not carry out all the President's recommendations, and read that part of the President's message referring to this subject, emphasizing the point that Mr. Roosevelt had recommended legislating in the matter of debates, but had merely declared that the private car evil, the terminal evil and the other evils should be stopped by an enforcement of the laws.

Mr. Hepburn, in brief, contended that the present law is entirely adequate to "remedy these abuses," and that that is the President's opinion.

### Mr. Baker Interrupts.

When Mr. Hepburn said, melodramatically, "The President says enforce the law," Representative Baker, who stood near the railing on the Democratic side, shouted: "Then why doesn't he enforce it?"

The interruption was vocally so strident, the point so pertinent and the fact that Mr. Baker had injected it so patent that a tremendous roar went up from the floor and the galleries.

Mr. Lamar interrupted long enough to say that if the Republican party was willing to assume that the present laws covered the situation, they were in a worse fix than ever before, but that he, for one, did not believe that the laws were adequate.

### "Leader" Cannot Trust Government.

"Leader" John Sharp Williams proved out of his own mouth that he is the reactionary he has been pictured in the AMERICAN. In a long, labored, confusing and rambling speech, oppressively dull, he declared himself against Government ownership under any terms.

Mr. Williams contended that he was opposed to such centralization of power in the Government; that he believed the States were not more counties; that if Government ownership ever were established the party in power never could be gotten out; and, finally, as apparently his most convincing and logical reason, declared he was against Government ownership because, if the Government owned the railroads it would not provide special cars for the two races.

### Impotent and Grotesque.

Impotent as his speech was in itself, the conclusion of it was fittingly grotesque. Mr. Williams had just declared that the Townsend bill was a great deal better than he thought the Republicans were capable of presenting, when the chairman announced that "the gentleman's time has expired."

An opportunity being presented for the display of cheap wit, "Leader" Williams made the malapropos retort, "Well, it just happened at the right time." The Republicans laughed and applauded gleefully.

Mr. Williams's remarks on his abhorrence of Government ownership are:

"Now, my friends, I speak as a conservative. I am no radical, either by heredity or by environment. There is nothing of radical blood or radical surroundings about me. It would be a good thing if industrialism intrenched had the sense that the old English nobility always has had, and that the French nobility was too stupid to display—namely, the sense to concede partial justice, at any rate, in order finally to avoid overwhelming ruin; and, unless you do enact sensible and conservative legislation like this the day may come when all over this country except the South there will be an advocacy of the governmental ownership of railroads. There will never be the advocacy of it there. The Southern Democracy will never indorse it, because they have the old-fashioned idea yet that this Government should not become too strongly centralized.

### Fears Party Power.

"They have the idea that a State should be something more than a mere county, and in addition to that, they have another reason for it, which is of a practical character. They know that if the Federal government owned and operated railways it would not operate separate coaches for the two races.

"But there would be a radical demand in the West and the Northwest, from farmers, and elsewhere, and I will tell you that the very worst enemies of the railroad system to-day are the railroad magnates who stand in the pathway of this very reform.

"I believe that anything like government ownership of railroads in the long run would lead to centralization, and would add still further to the contempt in which the States rest as States to-day."

### Hepburn Flays Williams.

Representative Hepburn's denunciation of Mr. Williams's measure is worth recording. Said Mr. Hepburn:

"The difficulty of preparing a bill is further emphasized by the conduct of the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Williams). He has introduced four bills in this House upon this subject, differing, I assume, at least in his judgment, or else he would not have indulged in the repetition. But I can discover that his opinions upon this subject have undergone great change since he first began its study.

"The first bill that he introduced provided that the Interstate Commerce Commission should have the power to initiate rates. The object of all his bills, apparently, is to secure reasonable rates, to secure justice between the people who may be parties to the controversy; to secure justice to the interests of the shippers and of the carrier; justice to the man who creates the product and has his wealth invested in it and to the man who has his wealth or his pittance invested in railroad shares.

### Scorns Democracy of Williams.

"Justice and reasonable rates? And yet he inserts a provision that a rate, although unreasonable, shall not be raised. No power of that kind in the direction of effecting justice shall be given to the commission. Ah, the gentleman declares about his Democracy and its influences upon our institutions in procuring the happiness of the people. How often we have heard him boast in this House that it was the mission of Democracy to secure equality for all the people, exact justice to all the people.

**"But, yielding to a clamor, trying to ride a wave that he thinks leads to popular promotion, he is willing to deny equality to the man who invests his property in some other way than that which merits the preference of the gentleman from Mississippi.**

**"Is that your boasted spirit of Democracy that has brooded over the land and lifted the people and its institutions in the march of civilization? I believe in Democracy—the true Democracy, the Democracy of the Constitution, the Democracy of the fathers when they ordained that instrument in order to secure equality of right and to open the door of opportunity to all men upon an equal plane—but I repudiate that kind of bastard Democracy that the gentleman has embalmed in his legislative measure."**

### Summary of the Vote.

The vote on the Davey bill resulted 186 to 151. Representatives Cochran, of Missouri, and Cockran, of New York, Democrats, both answered present. They did not vote.

Representative Gaines, of Tennessee; Livernash and Wynn, California, and Rider and Scudder, New York, Democrats, voted with the Republicans against the substitution of the Davey bill.

The roll call on the adoption of the Townsend bill resulted 326 to 17. Representative Van Vorhis (Ohio), Haskins (Vermont), Republicans, and Taylor (Alabama), Democrat, being paired with absent members, answered present. Representative Mahon (Pennsylvania), Republican, who bolted the Republican caucus on the railroad rate bill, was absent.

The members who voted against the bill were Representatives Adams, Huff, Porter, Sibley and Castor (Penn.), Republicans; Dwight, Southwick and Vreeland (N. Y.), Republicans; Harrison, Goulden, Rider and Scudder (N. Y.), Democrats; McCall (Mass.), Republican; Gardner (N. J.), Republican; McDermott (N. J.), Democrat; Hill (Conn.), Republican, and Shull (Penn.), Democrat.

Mr. Hearst was among the Democrats who voted for the Townsend bill.

### Mr. DeArmond's Speech.

Representative David A. DeArmond, of Missouri, made a strong speech on the interstate bills. He said:

"Mr. Chairman, what ought the legislation to be, if there is to be legislation at all? What are the abuses against which you are to legislate? What are the remedies to be carried into the law? What is the good which you seek to accomplish?

"I am one of those who believe—and this belief is merely individual speculation, because no direct good comes of it, I think—that one of the greatest errors, committed long years ago and continued for long years, is that of treating corporations, under the law and otherwise, as individuals. There ought to be a law, as there is in fact, a proper differentiation between the individual, a man of flesh and blood, who strives, endures, accomplishes and then dies, and a corporation, which is merely a figment of his brain, an emanation of his creative power, necessarily small and necessarily limited, as all finite power must be.

### A Dangerous Theory.

"It has been the philosophy and practice, however, for many years, to treat PERSON and CORPORATION as synonymous in law and in the courts. I think this is erroneous and dangerous and baleful in theory and practice. But having become accustomed to expressing ourselves in this way, and to thinking in this manner, often, when we come to deal with abuses perpetrated by corporations, we drop, without thinking, into the rut, and acting without really entertaining it, in the belief that corporations must be dealt with precisely as individuals, and that there is danger of invading individual rights and violating fundamental principles of the Constitution if there be meted out to corporations simple justice—not hardship or wrong or outrageous—but mere justice.

"The Constitution gives to the Congress of the United States control over interstate commerce. Gentlemen may dispute and may argue as they see fit as to how far that control constitutionally may extend, or how far, as a matter of practical wisdom and expediency, we ought to go.

"That the control may extend, under the sanction and grant of the constitution, to the regulation of the rates to be charged, conveyance of passengers and the carrying of freight upon interstate lines, it seems to me, may be very safely assumed; in fact, it is assumed in all the legislation, perfect or imperfect, upon this subject.

### Control Must Be Real.

**"One of the essentials of this control, one of the necessary elements of this kind of control, if control is to amount to anything, is that it be effective and real, rather than merely theoretic, control over the rates to be charged.**

"We have already assumed control in some degree, and ought to exercise it in a larger degree, over the appliances and equipment of railroads engaged in interstate commerce. We have legislated, and ought to legislate further, to secure safety to as great an extent as possible to travellers upon these roads, and to the employes who conduct the operations in the vast system of interstate commerce.

"Now, then, it seems to be conceded on both sides of the aisle, by all persons who take part in this discussion, and I presume by all members here who have voted upon it, that there does exist rightfully some control over interstate commerce operations.

### Purpose of Commission.

"There was created some years ago a commission called the Interstate Commerce Commission, for the better protection of the public, to exercise some restraint, bring some direction and some control upon these huge corporations. It was supposed at the time the measure was passed that the commission was clothed with powers which, by decisions of the Supreme Court, it was held not to possess; powers which rightfully ought to be exercised by it, or some other agency of the Government, for the control of these great corporations and protection of their patrons, the people of the country, and all affected by their operation—the producers and the consumers of the land.

"A very instructive opinion—a minority opinion, unfortunately—was delivered in one of these cases by Justice Harland, of the Supreme Court. It is the case of the Texas & Pacific railroad against the Interstate Commerce Commission, reported in volume 162, United States Supreme Court Reports, and the real question at issue was whether there might be such an arrangement made in a foreign country, anywhere beyond the confines of the United States, with reference to ocean conveyance of freight to our shores and the conveyance by railroads from the point of landing to the point of destination in the United States, by means of which a lesser charge might lawfully be made by the railroads in this country for the carrying of foreign goods from a particular point to a particular point, than that company would make, according to its published tariff, for carrying the same quality and quantity of domestic goods in the same time from a same point to the same point.

### Inter-Ocean Discrimination.

"One would naturally suppose, from the scope and intention of the interstate commerce act, that it provides that the same kind of freight, in the same quantity with the same sort of conveyance from the same point in this country, ought to be, and, if the law is observed, must be, carried at the same rate and handled in the same way in all respects, without reference to whether the freight comes from abroad or is American.

### A Sample Injustice.

"Mr. Justice Harlan, in dissenting opinion in this case, enforces the doctrine which I think is the true doctrine under the law—certainly the true doctrine and policy of this government if it means to do anything effective—that a railroad company cannot discriminate between those who own freight to be carried from the same point, on the ground that part of that freight is received from abroad and part starts from a point in the United States; but the Court held otherwise.

"Now that condition should be met, it seems to me, by legislation, because the Supreme Court decided that an ocean steamship company transporting freight from Liverpool, or any other port in Europe, or any other foreign port in the world, might make an arrangement or enter into a contract providing for the delivery of that freight at any inland port in the United States, and that a railroad company taking the freight where it leaves the ship might, without violation of the law, carry that freight from the point of disembarkation to a distant or nearby port of the Union, at a cheaper rate than it would carry the same kind of freight, delivered at the same point and carried to the same point, but not brought from across the water, or from without the United States. As Justice Harlan aptly says, the same doctrine applies to freight and to passengers.

### Justice Harlan's View.

"Mr. Justice Harlan, in dissenting from the judgment of the majority of the court in this case, expressed and in my judgment expressed exceedingly well—what should be the law in the United States and what, with all due deference to the Supreme Court which rendered the decision to the contrary, I believe, if this act were properly construed and properly applied, is and would be the law to-day. But of course, the decision of the United States Supreme Court is decisive upon that point.

**"Now ought not there to be legislation upon the subject, which would prevent this discrimination not only against the individual shipper who happens to be shipping American goods, but against the producer, the manufacturer, the owner of the American goods, in favor of the foreigner?**

"I know that a good many gentlemen in this House, and a good many gentlemen in this country, in season and out of season, express a tender solicitude for the American producer and the American manufacturer, and are easily warmed lest something be done which will give an advantage to the foreign producer and the foreign manufacturer. For years and years, since 1895, there has existed in this country, by virtue of that decision of the Supreme Court, from which Mr. Justice Harlan, Mr. Justice Brown and the Chief Justice dissent, a law, or, as I think, a perversion and misunderstanding of the law, by which that discrimination is made and is perpetuated.

### Bill Evades the Cure.

"Does the bill offered for the consideration of the House deal with that question, and will it, if enacted into law, make an end of that abuse? I presume nobody will answer in the affirmative. Everybody, I suppose, will concede that it does not and that it is not intended to do so.

"Now, a considerable controversy has arisen, with a great deal of discussion, between representatives of competing points in the United States. For instance, not very long ago a gentleman representing the merchants or the traders or the shippers, or some of them, of a particular point in one of the United States was greatly agitated because advantages were given by railroad rates to a competing point in a neighboring State, and he succeeded, as perhaps he thought, in remedying the abuse by consulting the attorney of one of the leading railroads in this country and having this astute and skilful gentleman frame a bill which was introduced and passed through Congress and is now the law and embalmed in tender memory under the name of the Elkins bill.

### The Measure Inadequate.

"Now, I do not mean to imply, much less do I mean to charge, that the bill reported by the majority may have had some such origin. If I were told in a reliable way that it did not have that origin and if I were to read and search the bill I should be liable to be converted to the notion that it had, instead of having the report that it did have that origin overthrown by what is in the bill itself.

"Everybody knows how this bill comes to be before the House. It is an inadequate treatment of the question, if it merits any treatment at all. I do not know anything about the genesis of this bill. **Perhaps it is the best upon which the O. K. of a majority of members upon the other side could be placed. I do not know. Perhaps the gentleman who introduced it and the gentlemen whose names will probably be connected with it would like to have a better bill but their fellows will not permit it to be so.**

"I do not know how that is. But it is a bill singularly lacking in a great many of the things which ought to be in this legislation if there be occasion for legislation. It by no means comes up to the recommendations of the President.

### Not Up to President's Ideas.

"The mere fact that it does not, is not, of itself, a ground for criticism, but we are proceeding in this legislation upon the theory that the recommendations of the President are well founded in fact and in experience, and that this Congress, in its legislation upon the subject, ought to heed them. I believe that is true, and this Congress is not heeding them. This Congress is doing that which it may be possible, gentlemen, can delude the country into believing is a compliance with the recommendations of the President, but what in fact falls far short of it.

**"Where do you find in this bill, reported by the majority, a provision for correcting what is popularly denominated the private car abuse? Nowhere. How about the terminal abuses, the side track abuses, the little spur road abuses? The bill has not the remedy for any of these and other abuses—not even the germ of it.**

**"It does not exist; it is not there. Does anybody suppose that in the construction of this law the courts will be swift and eager and searching to find in the law corrective measures which the authors of the law themselves cannot now point out or find in it, did not lodge in it, purposely refrained from lodging in it? That is to expect what the history of this country and the history of legislation upon this subject by no means warrant.**

"What about the rate to be made by the commission. Shall it continue in force until or unless set aside by a court to which the question may go? The reputed author of this measure, the gentleman whose name is attached to it as the person who introduced it, after it had been agreed upon in committee, when interrogated upon that point, in the course of his remarks at the opening of this discussion, said that he thought that that would be found in the bill.

"He thought that the provision was broad enough to cover that; he thought that when the rate is made by the commission that rate will be the rate in force until or unless a court of proper jurisdiction sets it aside. Now let us pause a moment at that suggestion, before going into the question of whether it has any foundation whatever in fact. You are forming and phrasing your bill just as you please.

### Actual Remedy Omitted.

"You are making it to accomplish the things, if you are honest about it, you say ought to be accomplished. **Yet when it comes to one of the most important things to which the bill can relate, a question of whether or not a rate fixed by the commission shall be the rate during the pendency of litigation, the reputed author of the bill says he THINKS that the bill provides; that he is right well satisfied that it does.**

**"Asked where, he finds it in the first section. Turn to the first section, and you will not find it, and the courts will not find it. It is not there, and it was not intended to put it there. Now, then, if the purpose be to provide that after this commission shall have fixed a rate, that rate shall be the rate, the legal, lawful, enforcible, enforced rate, until or unless there be a change by judicial decision, how easy would be the task of embodying that pregnant thought and intention in the bill in such a way that no construction could weaken it, that no misunderstanding could be blunt enough to eliminate it? Not doing that is conclusive evidence that the gentlemen design not to do it.**

### Power as to Rates.

"They make no provision either upon the question of whether this commission is to be clothed with power to raise rates as well as to lower rates. I, for one, am opposed to granting to the commission the power to raise rates, and I am in favor of granting to them the power to lower rates. Somebody may suggest that that is unfair and partial. I do not think so.

**"What is the object of empowering this commission to do anything with rates? What is the object or purpose of having this commission at all? To protect the public—not to protect the railroads, not to protect the stockholders or the bondholders of the railroads. Is not that true? If it is true, what reason is there for providing in your bill or for leaving it to be provided by construction, if you please, that the commission shall have the power to lower rates?**

### Fallacy of the Bill Bared.

"If a railroad company makes a rate too low—what an anomaly it is to talk about such a thing, what a contradiction in terms—it can make the increase too low for what? Too low for the people who patronize the railroad company? Too low for the general public? Do you talk about raising the rates because the people who patronize the railroad company are charged too little? Or it is because the railroad company itself chooses not to charge enough for its own interest and the interest of its bondholders and stockholders? That is not a thing to be provided for by congressional legislation, and that is a thing that does not happen; it is a thing that will not happen.

"Away beyond this time, when the millenium is well launched and everything adjusted to it, then perhaps—I say perhaps, for I will not make the statement without qualification—then perhaps, perhaps it may be necessary to provide by law that railroad companies shall not charge too little for carrying passengers and freight, charge being uniform with the same service and same accomodations for everybody.

### Injury to Communities.

Mr. Richardson (Ala.)—"Mr. Chairman, I would suggest to the gentleman this: Does he not think it would tend to destroy competition?"

"Yes," replied Mr. DeArmond. "Why, of course it tends to destroy competition. Now, Mr. Chairman, that legislation, so far as there is anything that can be said for it, must rest upon the theory that the commission ought, in some way, to regulate and to order rates so as to destroy the natural advantages of one locality over another. All the commission ought to do is to prevent discrimination between points upon the same lines between shippers over the same lines, and combinations between or among different line operators.

"If it is easier, as it is, to reach tide water by going down the Great Mississippi from the granary of the West, the Mississippi valley, than it is to cross over the mountains and a great stretch of territory to reach tide water at the Atlantic Coast, then there ought to be no power in the commission, and nobody ought to be in favor of any legislation, or authorization, or order, or proceedings, to destoy the natural advantages of the one section as compared with another section.

**"The man who prefers to farm in the great West ought not to be put upon an equality by arbitrary legislation or arbitrary and useless and vicious orders with a man who chooses to farm in the less favored fields of the East.**

"There is no reason in the world for lowering the rates except to destroy the advantage of one locality in order to promote the interests of another. Abuses with reference to railroads and railroad operations do not extend to this kind of matters. **The abuses consist in favoritism, in partiality, in injustice, often in having the rates for all too high, very frequently in having the rates too high for some in order that they may be made too low for others, with the result of destroying these against whom there is discrimination and bullying up and adding to the millionaire class those in whose favor the discrimination is exercised.**

"Now, these are some of the defects as I see it in the bill which has been offered for the consideration of the House; defects that cannot be corrected here—thanks to the rule adopted to shackle us—even if a great majority desire to do it; defects which were put into the bill on purpose; not inherent, because these things were pointed out and because bills were before the committee which reported this one which would cure these defects, bridge over these chasms and eliminate the inequalities and injustice.

### Praises Hearst Bill.

**"I am not going far into discussion of the merits of this bill or that bill, but I say frankly, simply because I believe that of all the bills introduced upon this subject the bill most comprehensive in its treatment of it, the bill which, if enacted into law, would be productive of the most good, the bill susceptible of the least misconstruction and least misapplication, the bill which guards most effectively against tendencies to minimize, weaken and destroy corrective measures, is the bill introduced last Spring and long pending in that committee—the bill of the gentleman from New York, Mr. Hearst. It is the fruit of study and experience, developed while its author as a private citizen, at his own expense, contended in the courts for the rights of the people against the coal barons and other oppressive monopolists.**

"As to the two measures which are before us, and upon which we are to vote, I am going to vote for the substitute introduced by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. Davey). I am going to do it because it clearly provides that power to raise rates shall not exist. The other doesn't. I am going to vote for it because it provides that during litigation the rate fixed by the commission shall be the established rate. The other does not do it directly, indirectly or by implication—does not do it at all.

### Wants Special Court.

"I believe in providing a special court to deal with these interstate commerce matters, but I do not believe in the way of providing it which is in the bill reported by the committee. I think it would be far better to provide a court distinct and devoted to that kind of business than to provide one as is here provided by picking certain justices from the Circuit Courts of the United States for the service and adding to the number of those officials.

"Nor do I see any reason why the number composing the Interstate Commerce Commission should be increased. Increasing the number from five to seven, to my mind, is one of the many confessions in the bill that the object is to mislead the public rather than to relieve the public; to make the public believe that something has been done rather than to do something. And why increase the pay of these gentlemen from $7,500 to $10,000 a year? What is the reason for it? **The same reason that is born in the disposition to deceive; it is one of the parts of the scheme to deceive. It is not to get better work out of the commission.**

### Credit to President.

"Mr. Chairman, without having any desire whatever to indulge in flattery, much less fulsome praise, I say here, because I think a tribute is due him, that if any good comes from this legislation the credit ought to go to the President of the United States.

"It is the power of the President, it is the influence of the President. I believe it is the earnestness and the purpose of the President that has moved these gentlemen to action, such as it is.

"But the President will not be through with his reform when this bill shall have passed into law, if it does, because one of two things will happen. **Either the managers of great railways, wishing to stay the time when full justice will be done the people, wishing to make that which is ineffective appear to have some degree of effectiveness, will modify their course and treat the people with greater fairness, or this law will break down as worthless and accomplish nothing. But whatever happens, it will only be a question of time, for in a little while it will be apparent to the public, they will be convinced by experience, that the legislation here projected does not go far enough and does not accomplish enough.**

### Hard Fight to Come.

"And all of the President's tenacity of purpose, all of his patriotism, all of his firmness, all of his courage, will be required to stand by the people, and to carry through for the people, against the reluctance of politicians, that which of right the people demand, that which their interests most have, that for which the people will honor him and place him high in the history of the great men of this country if he accomplishes it.

"Failing, he would leave all these efforts purely abortive and academic, to use no harsher term—and I apply academic to the purposes of those who theorize, and not to the purposes of those who sincerely act." (Applause.)

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# BOY STOLEN SECOND TIME

ATHOL, Feb. 10.—For the second time within three months little Rocius Back, the son of R. H. Back, has been kidnapped. In the presence of his wife, who screamed for aid in vain, Mr. Back seized the little fellow on the street and hustled him into a sleigh, and stifling the boy's cries with a handkerchief, drove rapidly away.

Mrs. Back is completely prostrated by the loss of her boy. She has feared for some time that his father would try to obtain possession of him, and has guarded him with the greatest care.

Last December Mrs. Back kidnapped the boy from her husband's parents in Union, Conn., with whom he had been living since divorce proceeding were instituted by her, about six months ago.

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# HOUSE SET ON FIRE BY BURGLAR

After robbing Hyman S. Share of No. 55 Lowell street early to-day, a burglar dropped a lighted match while escaping from the house, causing a fire that sent Mr. Share, his wife and five children screaming into the street.

Shortly before 3 o'clock Mrs. Share was awakened by the sound of breaking glass. She jumped out of bed, waking her husband, and found the flames creeping up the side of the room back of where they were sleeping. The parents saved their five children and the fire was put out. It caused $40 damage.

When Mr. Share returned to his room, which is in the rear of his store, he found that a roll of bills containing $12 had been taken from his trousers pocket. The cash register in the store had also been broken into and $1.50 stolen.

Some one had climed into the rear window. It is supposed that the burglar dropped a match near the wall. The fire burned as far as the cord, from which a mirror was suspended, and the breaking glass awoke Mrs. Share.

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# FIX COAL PRICE UNTIL SPRING

Householders in Boston and suburbs need have no fear that the price of coal will be advanced on account of the continued cold weather and storms. There has been no change in the price for almost four months and coal dealers do not expect any increase. There is sufficient in the market at present to supply all demands until Spring.

According to Edward Hamlin, president of the Metropolitan Coal Company, the only danger is the complete tying up of all steamboat and train lines for several weeks, and of course this is very unlikely. To a BOSTON AMERICAN reporter Mr. Hamlin said to-day:

"We are filling as many orders as we can handle each day just now, but at this time of the year the orders are not large. The usual Winter's supply of coal is just about now running out, and householders are buying just enough to tide them over the cold weather.

"About the first of April we come down to our Summer prices, and of course an increase in price at the present time is highly improbable."

The prices quoted by dealers to-day are $6.75 for egg, $7 for stove and nut, and $6.50 for furnace.

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# DANCING PARTY BY TELEPHONE GIRLS

The Nightingale Club, composed of "hello girls," gave one of the prettiest dancing parties of the Winter in Catholic Union Hall. The party was graced by the presence of a number of officials of the telephone company. Miss Mollie T. Gallagher of Roxbury was in charge of the floor, and was assisted by Miss Erminie G. Gardetto of South Boston, Miss Fanny Dooling of Brighton, Miss May McDonough and Miss Helen Logan of South Boston and Miss Agnes Quinn of Roxbury.

S. A. ISAACSON & CO. FIRE SALE
1 TO 7 WASHINGTON ST. Haymarket Sq. OPEN UNTIL 9 P.M.

Children's Suits

The adjustment made by the Insurance Companies warrants our sacrificing our entire stock of Boys' Suits and Pants. All these suits have been slightly damaged by water only and in some cases the price will be no object. On completion of this sale we will discontinue selling any Children's Clothing. If you will take the trouble to come in and look over these suits of all qualities,—the cloths will convince you that they are the biggest suit values of the year at the following Prices.

All $2.00, $2.50 Double Breasted Suits, Fire Sale Price $1.49

All $3.00, $3.50, $5.00 Double Breasted Suits, Fire Sale Price $2.49

Boys' Knee Pants

All 50c. and 75c. values—WHILE THEY LAST, Fire Sale Price 35c

All $1.00 and $1.25 values—WHILE THEY LAST, Fire Sale Price 65c

HEAD SOLID SORE

Awful Suffering of Baby and Sleepless Nights of Mother.

CURED BY CUTICURA

Skin Fair as a Lily with no Scar to Recall Awful Sore Writes Mother.

"I herewith write out in full the beginning and end of that terrible disease eczema," says Mrs. Wm. Ryer, Elk River, Minn., "which caused my babe untold suffering and myself many sleepless nights. My babe was born seemingly a fair, healthy child, but when she was three weeks old a swelling appeared on the back of her head, and in course of time broke. It did not heal but grew worse, and the sore spread from the size of a dime to that of a dollar. I used all kinds of remedies that I could think of, but nothing seemed to help; in fact, it grew worse. Her hair fell out where the sore was, and I feared it would never grow again. It continued until my aged father came on a visit, and when he saw the baby he told me to get Cuticura Soap and Ointment right away.

"To please him I did so, and to my surprise by their use the sore began to heal over, the hair grew over it, and to-day she has a nice head of hair, her skin is as fair as a lily, and she has no scar left to recall that awful sore, and it is over eight months and no sign of its returning."

CURE PERMANENT

"Your letter of the 19th inst. received, asking in regard to the cure of my baby some six years ago. Well, the disease has never returned to her head which at that time was a solid sore on top and down the back."

MRS. WM. RYER, Elk River, Minn.
Feb. 25, 1903.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60), Ointment, 50c., Soap, 25c. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors. Send for "How to Cure Eczema."

TAKE NOTICE

The Stock of
F. GRAY CO.
CLOTHIERS
Washington and Hanover Sts.
Now Being Sold at Retail for the Benefit of the
CREDITORS
OF
F. GRAY CO.

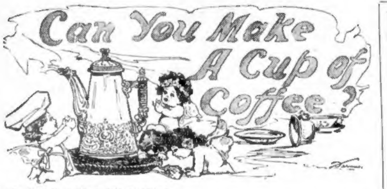
Thousands of Men's Overcoats!
Thousands of Men's Suits!
Thousands of Men's Pants!
Thousands of Youths' and Boys' Suits and Overcoats!

ENTIRE STOCK AT
25c to 30c On Dollar

SPECIAL—About 150 large sized overcoats, for big men, 40 to 46 breast, will be sold at $4.00 each. By order
W. V. HYDE, Assignee.

# Boston American WOMAN'S Home Magazine

## Can You Make A Cup of Coffee?


Can You Make A Cup of Coffee?

CAN you make a cup of coffee?

Of course. Everybody can do that. It's as simple as carving a plate of hash.

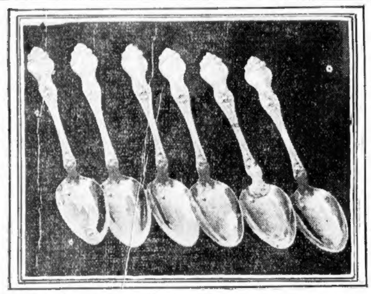
But, seriously, can you make the best cup of coffee that it is possible to extract from the burned berry of Mocha and Java?

Send, anytime before Sunday, February 12, your own particular recipe for making coffee (and Heaven knows there are more methods of making coffee than of making love) to the "Cup of Coffee" Editor of the BOSTON AMERICAN.

From those submitted the five best will be selected by competent judges. To each of the five persons submitting the best recipes will be given a set of six solid silver spoons, as shown in the illustration.

Expert coffeemakers are now at work on the hundreds of recipes which are being received by every mail.

The list of winners, together with the five prize-winning recipes, will be announced in next Sunday's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.



One of the Five Sets of Solid Silver Spoons to Be Given for Best Recipes for Making Coffee.

### *Breakfast Coffee.*

Take two-thirds freshly roasted Java berries and one-third freshly roasted Mocha berries. Put one cupful of the mixed berries into a small clean frying pan and stir them over the fire until hot, being very careful not to burn; grind the hot berries rather coarse and put into a common coffee pot. Beat one egg well and add three tablespoonfuls of water. Stir this mixture into the coffee. Pour on one quart of boiling water and place pot on the fire. Stir the coffee until it boils, being careful not to let it boil over; then place on back of stove, where it will just bubble, for ten minutes. Pour a little coffee into a cup and return it to the pot. Do this several times. Place where coffee will keep hot, but not bubble. Let stand for five minutes, then strain into hot coffee pot and serve with hot milk. MRS. R. B. S.
No. 76 Chester street, Mattapan.

### *French Coffee*

The first thing is to buy a good brand, say 30 to 35 cents per pound. Get it in the bean and grind it yourself as you want it. The next thing is have fresh boiled water, for where it stands in kettle and has boiled over and over it spoils the taste for anything. Next, the coffee pot should be earthen or earthened lined and cleaned every time after using. Have a narrow ring of heavy tin made to fit the top of the pot, and a bag of medium weight muslin nicely rounded and tapering toward the lower end. Sew to the ring. Don't use too long. It takes but a few minutes to make another and sew to ring. Mix coffee with a little cold water before putting in the bag; then pour boiling water slowly over. Put cream in cups; pour hot coffee over. The least little salt in the pot of coffee makes it much finer; one tablespoonful of coffee for each cup.
MRS. ARTHUR TAYLOR.
No. 51 Savin Hill avenue, Dorchester.

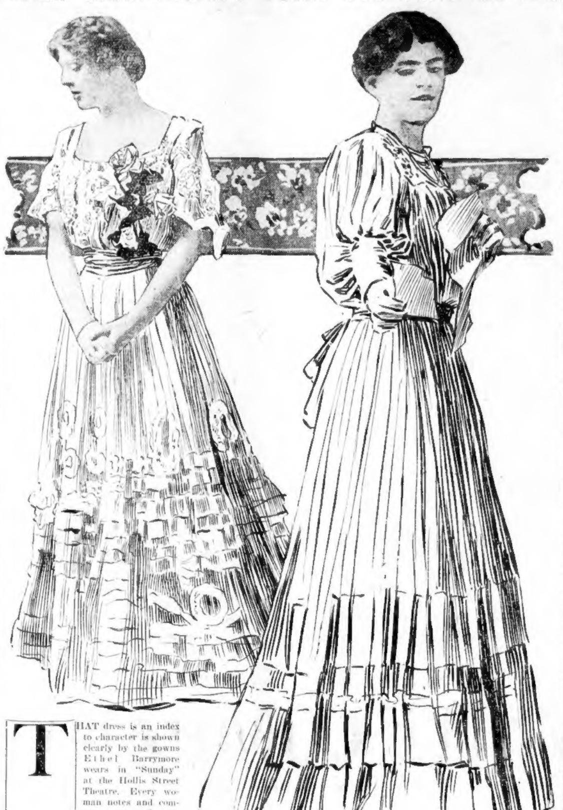
### *Drink Hearty*

To one cup of coffee allow one heaping tablespoonful of Mocha and Java. Make in a china pot. Pour boiling water over it, allowing one cup of water to each spoonful of coffee, let stand ten or fifteen minutes, and it will be as clear as crystal. Allow one-third cup of cream; pour coffee over; sweeten and drink hearty.
MISS MYRTLE OSBORNE.
No. 39 North Russell street, Boston.

### *Boiled Coffee*

One cup ground coffee, one egg, one cup cold water, six cups boiling water. Scald the coffee pot, then add the coffee. Wash the egg and break it into the pot. Stir well and add one-half cup cold water. When thoroughly mixed add the six cups boiling water. Place on the range and allow to boil three minutes. Then draw pot to the back of the range, where it will keep hot, but not boil. Add the remaining half cup cold water and let it stand ten minutes before serving. If any coffee is left over, drain from the grounds and save for coffee jelly or other dessert. This recipe will make coffee to serve ten people.
MRS. P. L. PAQUETTE,
No. 82 Portland street, Worcester.

## ETHEL BARRYMORE'S MOST STUNNING GOWNS



THAT dress is an index to character is shown clearly by the gowns Ethel Barrymore wears in "Sunday" at the Hollis Street Theatre. Every woman notes and comments upon the originality and individuality of Miss Barrymore's frocks.

She wears a pale pink chiffon daytime frock at the house party at Brenthorpe Abbey, England. This creation is the acme of simplicity. The skirt is full and seems to be cut on the circular with the hem run in two deep tucks.

At the waist line the skirt is kilted into the belt except in the front panel, which is kept plain. The kilted effect is retained to the bottom of the skirt, which resembles one of the sunburst styles.

At the neck a square cut plastron of Irish lace continues the kilted pink chiffon blouse, which is brought into her waist by a ribbon girdle of liberty satin, and ends in a vertically looped bow at the back.

Bishop sleeves grace this frock, the upper puff of kilted chiffon being brought into tight forearm cuffs of alternating Irish lace and puffs of chiffon.

The evening gown which Miss Barrymore wears so gracefully is especially adapted to her style of carriage. It is fashioned on extremely simple lines. The very full circular skirt of pale blue gauze is offset at the bottom by a row of narrow ruffles alternating with a scroll work of chiffon puffings. Into the waist the skirt is plaited.

The blouse of pale blue chiffon is cut low and square and brought into the waist with a blue liberty gauze girdle. About the square cut corsage is a puffed scroll design and this extends to the wing-like shoulder draperies.

## By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

### Keep Steadfastly to Your Ideals and Set the Goal a Little Higher for Yourself Each Year

THE names of Keats and Shelley are to-day spoken with reverence and tenderness. The most caustic critic holds them up as examples of real artists when crying down the modern poets. But in their own time these men suffered under the dissecting knife of critics, who are only remembered to-day because they helped kill poor Keats.

Even Lord Byron believed Keats's death was hastened by the brutal attacks of one Gifford in the "Quarterly" when "Endymion" appeared. Ridicule and abuse were heaped upon its author. The poem was called absurd and a plagiarism and the attack closed with the following sentences:

> *"If any one should be bold enough to purchase this poetic romance, and so much more patient than ourselves as to get beyond the first book, and so much more fortunate as to find out its meaning, we entreat him to make us acquainted with his success. We shall then return to the task which we now abandon in despair, and endeavor to make due amends to Mr. Keats and our readers."*

The "Blackwood Magazine" was even more severe than the "Quarterly," and poor Keats was told to "go back to his gallipots and be a starved apothecary instead of a starved poet." Shelley was driven into exile, it is said, by his critics. In a letter to a friend he writes: "My faculties are shaken to atoms, and I become torpid under this criticism. I can write nothing. It is impossible to compose except under the strong assurance of finding sympathy."

Shelley's productiveness as a poet, his friends declared, was impaired by his critics. Pope was tortured by the same brood and his nature embittered. Lord Byron was enraged, but at the same time aroused to greater effort, and Moore went so far as to challenge a critic to fight a duel, but they thought better of the matter before blood was drawn.

Burns, Tennyson and Bulwer Lytton all suffered at the hands of the critics. Painters, sculptors, musicians and composers swell the list.

It is fortunate for the world that not all gifted souls have been as sensitive as poor Keats.

If you who read these lines are striving toward some ideal in the world of art, do not grow discouraged by adverse criticism, and do not be elated by indiscriminate praise.

Keep to your own ideals and set the goal a little higher each year. Believe in yourself and believe in the great source of all art and appeal to it for inspiration and increased power. Remember that the greatest artists in every line of art the world has known were devout souls, filled with faith and unseen powers.

If you are proud of being an agnostic, and if you declare there is no life but this life, and no inspiration save from your own soul, you may as well abandon your ideal of any permanent achievement in the world of art. You are cutting off your source of supply.

The critics cannot make you, or mar you, but you will destroy your own work by your own limitations of thought. But if you keep your soul attuned to the music of the spheres and your ears deaf to criticism and praise, you shall be repaid by great inspirations, and you shall do better things as the years go by than you have yet dreamed.

*WHATEVER your work, and whatever its worth,*
*No matter how strong or clever,*
*Some one will sneer, if you pause to hear,*
*And scoff at your best endeavor.*
*For the target Art has a broad expanse,*
*And wherever you chance to hit it,*
*Though close be your aim, to the bull's-eye fame,*
*There are those who will never admit it.*

*Though the house applauds, while the actor plays,*
*And a smiling world adores him,*
*Some one is there, with an ennuied air,*
*To say that the acting bores him.*
*For the tower of art has a lofty spire,*
*With many a stair and landing;*
*And those who climb seem small of time*
*To one at the bottom standing.*

*So work along, in your chosen niche,*
*With a steady purpose to nerve you;*
*Let nothing men say who pass your way*
*Relax your courage or swerve you.*
*The idle will flock by the Temple of Art*
*For just the pleasure of gazing,*
*But climb to the top, and do not stop,*
*Though they may not all be praising.*

## Boston American Daily Short Story

### In the Sleeper

### By Cecil Foeller

SHE was the most beautiful girl I had ever seen, with laughing blue eyes and a wealth of golden hair, and she was barely eighteen. Besides this, she had a charm which would have won her all hearts, even if she had not been the only daughter and heiress of an immensely wealthy father, whose estates in Posen were as large as many a little German principality.

I was twenty-four, lieutenant in a crack cavalry regiment, had a good figure, a chic mustache a la Kaiser Wilhelm, and was counted one of the most popular officers and easily the best dancer in Koenigsberg, the Winter when she arrived to spend her first season out with relatives of mine in that garrison.

We were soon the best of friends, and often I found myself building castles in the air which always somehow ended with the wedding march of "Faust" and a golden-haired fairy with veil and orange blossoms walking down the aisle of the old Cathedral, the walls of which were hidden by palms and apple blossoms.

When Christmas came it was decided that she should travel home under my protection, as I had to travel the same way to my old mother's home. Of course I was more than delighted, and though it cost me almost a year's salary, I ordered a most elegant fur coat and travelling suit, and when I had paid my sleeping car ticket I had very little cash left and very few prospects of getting more for months to come.

But when I sat next to her in the palace car and I knew that I was envied by every officer in my regiment from the colonel down, I felt the proudest and happiest man in the world. Afternoon and evening passed most delightfully.

We had a splendid dinner, with Rhine wine and champagne in the dining car, which left me almost penniless, and before we returned to our berths I felt quite sure that if I had only had the courage to ask for her little hand she would gladly have given it to me to keep forever. At least that much I thought I could read in her wonderful baby eyes, but I missed my chances and bid her good night, promising to be on hand at the ungodly hour of 4 in the morning when we were due to arrive at her station.

I went into the smoking compartment and enjoyed a good Havana cigar and a whiskey and seltzer before retiring to my berth at midnight, and was soon dreaming of the cathedral, wedding march and bride.

A grating of brakes, a shrill whistle and the train stopped. I looked at my watch. It was 4 o'clock.

"Grajervo! One minute!" shouted the conductor.

Heavens! I had overslept myself. The porter was standing in front of my berth with my suit case. I jumped out; he hurriedly slammed my hat on my head, threw something over my arm, forced my shoes into my hand, and in the next minute I stood on the platform, not quite awake even then, but the frosty air soon brought me to my senses. The train was pulling out, and at every window I saw laughing faces, even the conductor and porter joining in the merriment.

The stationmaster was on the verge of convulsions, and next to me stood the love of my heart, lovely as ever in her tight-fitting travelling suit, accompanied by her maid, who carried her baggage and rugs. Her brows were contracted and it was evident that she was very indignant, but at last the ridiculous situation was too much for her and she laughed until the tears rolled down her cheeks.

I looked at myself. There I stood, without even the most necessary article of clothing, my white drawers emphasizing every muscle in my legs, of which I had always been justly proud; on my feet nothing but a pair of gray socks, which my mother herself had knit for her own boy; my shoes dangling on one finger, my silk hat tilted on the back of my head and my monocle squeezed tightly in one eye.

How I ever got into the waiting room and got on my clothes I never knew, but when I once more emerged fully dressed I came just in time to see my prospective bride entering her carriage.

I have never seen her since, and when I returned to my regiment after the holidays my comrades made it so hot for me that I was delighted when my petition to be transferred to another regiment was granted.

*The world's greatest writers on matters of interest to women are regular contributors to the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN. Next Sunday's edition is full to the brim of interesting features which no woman should miss.*

## First Aid To The Lovelorn

First Aid To The Lovelorn

### Lovers' Quarrels; Their Causes

BEATRICE FAIRFAX

COURTSHIP might almost be compared to the fabled voyages between Scylla and Charybdis, so fruitful is it of disaster.

Quarrels, jealousy, the interference of friends, all beset the young couple on their perilous way, and too often overwhelm them. Therefore, it is better, all things considered, not to prolong the trying season. And, while there are innumerable and well-sustained objections to rushing into matrimony without sufficient thought and reflection, it is a great mistake to prolong the courtship indefinitely. During this halcyon period it is usual for the lover to pay most assiduous attention to the lady of his choice. The more delicate and unobtrusive these attentions are in public, the more they are likely to be appreciated by a well-bred woman.

Nothing can be in worse possible taste or more offensively vulgar than manifestations of affection in street cars, trains or similar places.

So much for the places where the carping, critical world looks on—now for the home parlor, where the only judges are the affianced themselves. And let no man or woman be deluded by copybook maxims regarding the blindness of Cupid. When Cupid pretends to be blind he is usually playing 'possum, and you may be sure that one sharp, critical eye is peeping from below the bandage, taking notes.

*Cupid Not as Blind as Generally Supposed.*

For Cupid is regarding the conduct of his future life partner—the one that he is to see 365 days a year, and during leap year 366. And it behooves the future life partner to stand the test.

Indulgence in familiarity and a too lavish interchange of caresses are the rocks on which nine-tenths of the engagements split. That "familiarity breeds contempt" is a platitude that has lost none of its truth by triteness. No one can afford to cheapen himself by a loss of self-respect.

BEATRICE FAIRFAX.

DEAR MISS FAIRFAX:
Kindly let me know who is right: A says if you are not on speaking terms with a gentleman, through no fault of his, to send him a sympathy card for the loss of one of the family is impolite. B says it is not. Also in this case, is it proper to recognize him when you meet him? H. K.

IF you care enough about the person to feel sympathy for him in his trouble, I should think you would be willing to forgive whatever offence he has given. He, of course, would simply consider it an act of politeness only unless you allowed him to see that you meant it.

DEAR MISS FAIRFAX:
Will you please devote a small space in your valuable columns of questions and answers to the following: A young lady (18) addressing her first letter to a young man (19), which is the correct complimentary address: "Mr. X., Dear Sir," "Dear Mr. X.," or "My Dear Mr. X?" Is "My Dear Mr. X." a more formal or more intimate expression than "Dear Mr. X.?" Thanking you in advance for the great favor you will do me by answering the above. MR. X.

"MY Dear Mr. X." is the more formal way of beginning a letter, and the proper one to use when you are not on intimate terms with your correspondent.

DEAR MISS FAIRFAX:
I went with a young man for over a year and a half, and his mother interfered, and we parted. Now I am married over five years, and am not happy. I am still thinking of my first young man, because he is not married yet. We often meet, and he says he never will get married. I am sure we love each other still. What am I to do—live with a man I don't love, or separate from him? I know I don't love him. CONSTANT READER.

YOU are running a great risk of ruining your life. Brace up and be a woman. Don't see the young man any more. He did not marry you when he had the chance, and has no business to try and steal you from another man. Have you no feeling of duty to the husband who has supported you for five years? You are in great danger of throwing away a substance for a shadow.

DEAR MISS FAIRFAX:
I am in love with a young lady who (I have reason to believe so) loves me. I met her only a short time ago, though I knew her for over a year. I have never found the opportunity to tell her of my love. Sometimes I think my fate is that of "Leander's." Now in my case would you think it bad form to propose by letter. If so, kindly advise me what to do. I. F.

IT is not a brave man who cannot make an opportunity. But if you really find it impossible why, write to her and explain the circumstances.

DEAR MISS FAIRFAX:
A few months ago a young man from St. Louis visited his aunt a few days. She received a letter from him stating while he was here he met me and thought he loved me, and would like to correspond with me until April, and then come here and be engaged to me. Now, I don't remember ever meeting this young man, and I do not know if it is proper for me to correspond with him, for if I do and he comes here and I don't like him I will feel badly about it. H. B.

DO not correspond with a man whom you have no recollection of meeting. If he is really anxious to meet you he will come on in April without your writing to him, and if he does not you will be none the worse off.

*"The Katy-did, the Cricket and the Frog." Marie Cahill's newest musical hit, will be given away free with next Sunday's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN. Full words and piano score; a fifty-cent sheet of music free.*

## What's Your Opinion? Is Married Life Dull?

DISSATISFACTION CAUSES FAILURES

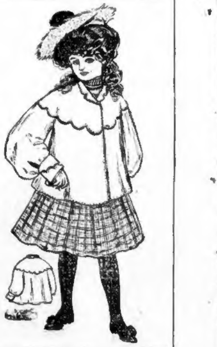
Editor Woman's Page:

It seems to me that the reason why there are so many failures in marriage is because we are never satisfied. Most people think they might have done better. Before marriage most lovers are deceitful to one another. After marriage we make each other feel blue, for not doing as we ought to do. We know that the good cook makes a good wife. Let the husband and wife have patience, pull together and learn from each other. Some one has said we get our first lesson in this world. Well, I believe we have a great lot to learn to make us satisfied. Few people study the most important things. "EMERY."
Salem.

*Dorothy Dix writes a charming bit of fiction for next Sunday's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN. It's a tale of St. Valentine's day of absorbing interest to lovers of a well-told tale. You ought to read it.*

## Hearst's Boston American Pattern

### GIRLS' COAT



No. 4,634—A charming model is here shown for the young girl and is not only suitable for school, but for a dressing coat as well. The deep scalloped collar gives it a style and finish that one does not find in the ready-made coats, which are usually very poor affairs indeed, unless one pays a big price. The jacket is quite pretty made up in plain box style, if one desires a plain coat, or for Sunday-go-to-meeting wear one could use the fancy collar, piping the scallops with velvet or outlining them with braid. The sleeve is of the newest shaping and it attached to a large, deep cuff. Any of the new Winter cloths, tweeds or serges make up capitally and economically in this style.

Sizes—1 to 14 years.

HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN will mail the above pattern upon receipt of 10 cents, to cover cost of handling, etc.

All orders should be addressed to HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN PATTERN DEPT., P. O. Box 230, Boston, Mass.

No. 4,634.

SIZE..................................................

NAME..................................................

ADDRESS..................................................

# NAME MATRONS TO RECEIVE AT THE ASSEMBLY

### List of Those Chosen for Boston's Highest Social Honor Made Public.

### MRS. HIGGINSON IS BETTER

Mrs. Robert C. Hooper, Mrs. Bryce Allen, Mrs. Oliver Ames, 2nd, Mrs. Henry D. Burnham, Mrs. William Fay, Mrs. Charles Head, Mrs. Herbert Sears and Mrs. Roger Wolcott have been selected by J. Grafton Minot, S. Hooper Hooper and Philip S. Sears to receive at the Second Assembly, which takes place at the Somerset to-night. To receive at the Assemblies is one of the highest social honors that can be accorded a matron in the Boston set. The names are not known until the night of the affair and the ladies are not informed of their election until the morning of the day of the dance.

* * *

Mrs. Frederick L. Higginson, who has been confined to her home with an attack of the grip, is out and about again, although she has not as yet accepted any invitations. Her sickness was made as pleasant as possible by her friends, who kept her well supplied with flowers. She has been much missed in society and her return will be welcomed.

* * *

A wedding in which Boston is much interested and which will be a large and smart affair is to take place at the Channing Church, Newton, next Tuesday evening, and will unite Miss Elizabeth Leavitt and Montgomery Y. Ferris. Miss Leavitt is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Leavitt, of Hunnewell Hill, Newton, and is one of the most charming girls in that suburb. She is a member of a number of the smart clubs in the Newtons and takes an active part in all social affairs. The couple are to live in Boston after their honeymoon and will be at home after March 1.

* * *

At the first suggestion of Spring the Gardiner Martin Lanes, of Beacon street, will seek their country home at Manchester-by-the-Sea. Their place at the North Shore has been undergoing repairs all Winter and is now in model condition. They also plan to do considerable entertaining during the coming season, and the improvements have been made with that object in view. Mrs. Lane is much interested in the coming fair at the Somerset in aid of the Industrial Home for Crippled and Deformed Children.

* * *

Miss Muriel Crocker, the debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George O. Crocker, who recently has been elected a member of the Vincent Club, returned to Boston yesterday to attend the Assembly to-night. She has been visiting friends in New York, where she was much feted. Her appearance to-night will be the first time that she has attended a formal social function, and she will doubtless be the recipient of many attentions, as she is one of the prettiest and cleverest of the season's debutantes and has a host of friends.

* * *

Miss Constance Bullard, daughter of Mrs. John R. Bullard, of No. 239 Marlboro street, who is one of the season's debutantes, leaves next week with her mother and sister, Miss Jane E. Bullard, for a three-months' trip to the Bermudas. While away the Bullards will pay a visit to Miss Bullard's brother, John R. Bullard, who is at Havana, Cuba, where he is in business.

# COLONIAL CLUB PLAY AND DANCE THIS EVENING

MRS · M·N· DUGAN · MISS MARGARET LEARY·

LEADERS IN COLONIAL CLUB FESTIVITY.

### Whist Tournament Also Feature of Entertainment at Bethesda Hall.

At Bethesda Hall to-night the Colonial Club will give one of the most interesting entertainments of the season. The program contains a whist tournament, a vaudeville performance and a dance.

For weeks past members of the different committees have been working diligently. The hall has been prettily decorated, and a large sale of tickets has been had.

During the whist tournament the Waverley Orchestra will provide music.

The matrons are to be Mrs. B. J. Devine, Mrs. M. H. Dugan, Mrs. F. A. Stout, Mrs. T. L. Maloney, Mrs. J. F. Hansbury, Mrs. Fred Chemin, Mrs. W. J. Doherty, Mrs. J. J. Collins, Mrs. M. F. Meagher and Mrs. M. G. Fitzpatrick.

Among those in charge of the whist playing are to be Miss Margaret A. Leary, Miss Bertha E. Loughlin, Miss Katharine T. McCarthy and Miss Clara J. Reid.

Mr. Timothy F. Callahan will act as floor director, assisted by Dr. William J. Sheehan and John C. J. Loughlin.

# PROBE REBATES BY SANTA FE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Judson Harmon, of Cincinnati, who was attorney-general during the second administration of President Cleveland, and Frederick N. Judson, a prominent lawyer of St. Louis, have been named by Attorney-General Moody to investigate the alleged action of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad in granting rebates to the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company.

# CARNEGIE GIFT TO UNIVERSITY

ORONO, Me., Feb. 10.—President George E. Fellows has announced that the University of Maine had received a gift of $50,000 from Andrew Carnegie for the erection of a university library.

Plans will be drawn immediately, and it is hoped to have the building ready within a year. It will be built next Summer if possible.

# FEAR HOCH WILL TRY TO POISON SELF

### Police Keep Close Watch on 'Bluebeard,' Who Has Confessed to Having 9 Wives.

### ARSENIC ON HIS PERSON

**By Boston American Leased Wire.**

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Johann Hoch, who has confessed that he married nine women and that the powder found in his fountain pen in New York was arsenic, with which he intended to commit suicide, slept under the watchful eyes of a heavy police guard stationed to prevent his self-destruction and left his cell to-day surrounded by policemen to attend the inquest over the body of his wife, Marie Welker Hoch.

"Yes," the prisoner exclaimed early today, before the police released him from the sweat box into which he had been placed on his arrival in this city. "I am eight times a bigamist. I married nine women. The powder found in my fountain pen in New York when I was arrested contained poison that I intended to take to end my own life if a scandal arose over my disappearance from Chicago."

"What did you say the poison was?" asked Assistant State Attorney Olsen.

"Arsenic," said Hoch.

"That's the way some of your wives met their death," replied Attorney Olsen. "Did you mean to do it in the same way?" Hoch made no answer.

The admission of the man that he intended to kill himself if trouble followed his disappearance from Chicago caused the police to redouble their precautions to keep him in safety. Several policemen were kept on guard throughout the night, and today at the coroner's inquest every move of the prisoner will be watched.

## BOSTONIANS AT MANLEY BURIAL

AUGUSTA, Feb. 10.—Many persons from Boston and other parts of New England are expected here to-day to attend the funeral of Hon. J. H. Manley. A special train will come from Boston.

Those from out of town who will be bearers are Lucius Tuttle, of Boston, president of the Boston & Maine Railroad; George F. Evans, of Portland; Hon. Henry B. Cleaves, of Portland; Chief Justice Andrew P. Wiswell, of Ellsworth, and Henry R. Reed, of Boston.

**Baby's wardrobe, complete, is illustrated in colors on the BOSTON AMERICAN'S pattern page in next Sunday's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.**

# MRS. EDWARDS MAY CHEAT THE GALLOWS

### Starving Herself to Death in Order to Escape Hanging.

### HAS MADE A CONFESSION

**Special to the Boston American.**

READING, Pa., Feb. 10.—Mrs. Kate Edwards will not live to see the gallows, or, if she is reprieved by the Governor, to hear the message read. She is becoming weaker and weaker and has refused to eat. She is practically starving to death.

One of the keepers said to-day that she was very much emaciated and could hardly stand on her feet, and that she had not eaten anything except a little soup for several weeks.

Dr. H. E. Schmehl, the prison physician, was called in hurriedly to-day to see her, but would not disclose her actual condition.

"I am not in a position to say anything," he said. "If the prison authorities wish to say anything they are at liberty to do so."

#### Has Prayed for Death.

Mrs. Edwards has said all along she would not live until February 16. Her one prayer, day and night, has been that she would be taken away before the day of her execution.

According to the Rev. Schweitzer, her pastor, she exclaimed to him upon his last visit:

"I will cheat the gallows, for something seems to tell me I will be carried to the scaffold unconscious or die before the hour set for my hanging."

According to several reputable physicians here, if she is seized with epilepsy while she is in this weak condition she will never return to consciousness. She has had several attacks of an epileptic nature since she became an inmate of the Berks county prison.

#### Has Made Confession.

Mrs. Edwards has made a full confession, giving all the details of the murder of her husband, for which she and Samuel Greason are preparing to die on February 16.

While the exact statements made by the woman in this confession are being carefully concealed by her lawyer, Mr. Lentz, it is believed here that she assumes complete responsibility for the killing of Edwards, and exonerates Greason from any share in the actual murder.

Mr. Lentz, with Greason's lawyer, John Rothermel, will lay the confession before Governor Pennypacker to-day.

The confession of the woman, her assumption of responsibility for the crime and her exoneration of Greason are regarded here as proofs of the reality of her conversion and will, it is believed, have great weight with Governor Pennypacker and the Board of Pardons in their consideration of the question of reprieve.

# KICKED TO DEATH IN THE STREET

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 10.—George Pellerin, a French Canadian mill hand, was kicked to death by two men on the street in sight of scores of people, not one of whom moved to prevent the escape of the murderers.

The murder was one of the most brutal that has ever come to the notice of the police. Pellerin was walking down Concord street, and at the corner of Elm street, one of the busiest sections of the city, he was met by two men. Some talk ensued, and Pellerin was knocked down.

Immediately the two men began a brutal assault. They kicked the prostrate man in the face, jumped on his abdomen, and bruised him terribly. His cries attracted a crowd, but when the police arrived the murderers had escaped, fleeing down Concord street.

LOWNEY'S

*"Name on every piece."*

Every Sealed Package of

***Lowney's Chocolate Bonbons***

is guaranteed to be in perfect condition or money refunded. A guarantee slip in each package of half-pound or more.

*The Lowney Packages are Full Weight.*

*Send for the Lowney Receipt Book.*

**The Walter M. Lowney Co.,**
BOSTON, MASS.

## Worry Goes To The Stomach

Tears down the little Telegraph Lines that Operate and control the Digestive Processes.

How To Repair These Telegraph Lines.

**I will gladly give any Stomach Sufferer a Full Dollar's Worth of my Remedy Free to Try.**

I ask no deposit—no reference—no security. There is nothing to risk—nothing to pay, either now or later. Any stomach sufferer who does not know my remedy may have a full dollar's worth free, if he merely writes and asks.

I willingly make this liberal offer because Dr. Shoop's Restorative is not an ordinary stomach remedy. It does not, indeed, treat the stomach itself. It goes beyond—it treats the nerves that control and operate the stomach. The nerves that wear out and break down, and CAUSE stomach trouble. For stomach trouble is really only a symptom that there is serious nerve trouble inside. That is why ordinary remedies fail. That is why my remedy succeeds. That is why I can afford to make this offer.

Yet do not misunderstand me when I say "nerves." I do not mean the nerves you ordinarily think about. I mean the automatic stomach nerves over which your mind has no control. I have not the space here to explain to you how the nerves control the stomach, or how they may be vitalized and restored. When you write I will send you a book which will make these points clear. But this much is certain—ailing nerves cause all forms of stomach trouble—indigestion, belching, heartburn, insomnia, nervousness, dyspepsia. No stomach medicine will cure these ailments. Only nerve treatment will do that. No other remedy than Dr. Shoop's Restorative even claims to reach these nerves.

What ails the stomach nerves? Worry, probably. Mental anguish destroys their tiny fibres and tears down the telegraph lines, without which the stomach has no more self-control than a sponge. Overwork will do it. Irregular habits will do it. Overeating will do it. Dissipation will do it. But the effect is the same—stomach failure.

No matter how these nerves became impaired—I know a way to rebuild their strength—to restore their vigor. It is a remedy which took thirty years of my life to perfect—a remedy which is now known in more than fifty thousand communities—in more than a million homes—as Dr. Shoop's Restorative.

If you have stomach trouble and have never tried my remedy, merely write and ask. I will send you an order on your druggist which he will accept as gladly as he would accept a dollar. He will hand you from his shelves a standard sized bottle of my prescription, and he will send the bill to me. This offer is made only to strangers to my remedy. Those who have once used the Restorative do not need this evidence. There are no conditions—no requirements. It is open and frank and fair. It is the supreme test of my limitless belief. All that I ask you to do is to write—write to-day.

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## Sunday American

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—OF THE—
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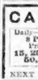

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EDITORIAL PAGE OF HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10

HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST

80 AND 82 SUMMER ST., BOSTON, FEBRUARY 10, 1905.

## Would England Be Sorry to See Us Beaten?

### No—Not VERY Sorry—But She Will Not See Us Beaten. For That There Are Several Good Reasons

In his London Truth, Mr. Labouchere asks the following interesting question:

> *Were the present war between the United States and Japan, and had the former collapsed as has Russia, would the English be inconsolable?*

This question is interesting. We have no desire to be disagreeable with our "English cousin," or to forget that we are using "the same language," etc. BUT:

We don't think the English **WOULD** be inconsolable, by any means, if the United States got a good thrashing.

It will be many years before the English forget the things that we did to them when we were small.

They would look on quite peacefully if somebody else should do the same thing to us now or hereafter.

The English are friendly to us—that is business—but it wouldn't hurt their feelings at all to see us get a beating.

Mr. Labouchere and others, as it happens, need not waste their time speculating about a war between the United States and Japan. And they needn't waste any time wondering how the English would feel if Japan should beat the United States.

Japan never will beat the United States, and England never will beat the United States, for one very simple reason—**NEITHER OF THEM COULD DO IT.**

---

If we had a fight with Japan to-morrow, we should probably have a few annoying features to begin with. In the first place, the patriots of the Beef Trust would probably feed our soldiers on rotten beef, as they did before.

The Japanese, not being blessed with patriots of the Baptist, or Methodist, or Presbyterian, or any other Sunday school, give their soldiers decent feed—they don't poison them with embalmed beef.

It is likely also that we should turn out a few more Shafters, a few more wild, incompetent rough-riding amateurs looking for glory, with no knowledge. It's likely we should have the usual supply of professional Corbins and amateur incompetents.

It is hardly necessary to say that if we had had Japanese instead of Spaniards to meet at Santiago, there wouldn't have been any Santiago victory. There would have been very little said about the Rough Riders. If we had had Japanese instead of Spaniards to deal with on that particular day, a good many unfortunately led Americans would have been killed.

---

But there would be nothing permanent in the way of a Japanese victory to please our loving English cousins.

The United States could beat Japan—**OR ENGLAND.** And any **ONE** of several States in this Union could beat Japan or England.

A war would give to the American people **A CHANCE FOR THE INDIVIDUAL TO PROVE HIS VALUE**—a war would give to the people the very thing which the trusts take away from them.

If the United States had a war on its hands, there would be a very sudden change in affairs.

The large fat trust spiders, with their swelling stomachs full of money and their hairy feet reaching out for more, would soon vanish from the top of the heap. They would hide for a while.

The real men would come to the top, as they did in the Civil War—some of them coming from cabins, and some of them from drunkards' lives, as did Lincoln and Grant.

They would tap the pot-bellied spiders of money and use their capital in defence of the country that the spiders have been robbing.

---

There is no use going into details as to what would happen if the Japanese gentlemen should get excited about their victory over Russia and pick trouble with the United States.

In the first place, when their warships met ours they would meet men able to fire straight. They would no longer have a monopoly of hitting the other ships. There would be a few sunken Japanese vessels to tell about.

And what kind of a time would they have landing on our shores—with our coast defences and batteries?

**ABOVE ALL, WHAT KIND OF A TIME WOULD THEY HAVE AFTER THEY GOT HERE?**

The State of California alone could supply the men and the money to keep any yellow question or yellow invasion busy for a long time. Suppose the Japanese **DID** manage to land endless hundreds of transport ships, loaded down with trained Japanese fighters, and with Chinese coolies, "food for cannon?"

It is a foolish thing to suppose, for the Japanese could not get the transports—they don't exist. And by the time they could be built, we should be ready to sink them about as fast as they came along. It must be remembered that the United States would have no trouble in buying all the boats afloat that are for sale. We shouldn't count on money—but on men—to win our fights. Nevertheless, whatever money **COULD** do we should be able to do easily and without thought. We should not again have the experience of the Civil War, when our securities were trash. Every power in the world would gladly exchange anything it might have for sale for United States promises to pay.

---

If the Japanese and the Chinese did land, what could they do, and what would be the end?

They would find themselves in the land where **WE INVENT** the ideas that the Japanese have adopted. They would find a class of people to deal with very different from the drunken Russians, with officers that steal from their own men and a stupid leader at home.

They would be dealing not with **ONE** country, but with as many fighting countries as there are States in the Union.

How long would it take them, for instance, to conquer that big and obstinate State of Maine, suppose they had walked all over the rest of the country? They would have a bigger fight up there in Maine alone than they have had thus far with Russia.

And how long would it be before Texas would give up? They could lose in one corner of Texas all the men that they could possibly send there.

---

Mr. Labouchere needn't wonder whether the English would be inconsolable or otherwise if we should be defeated by the Japanese.

The Japanese have some intelligence; they will mind their business. And we shall mind ours.

**If they forget to mind their business, and come with hostile feelings in this direction, they will get** a lesson that will be very valuable to them for all time.

It might be valuable to this country, also. The country really needs some kind of a turning over, something to give the real manhood underneath a chance to rise and take the place of the raft of money-grasping, law-twisting, cheating, swindling money spiders that now stand at the top and call themselves the big men in the nation.

## BARE-FACED ROBBERY IN WASHINGTON

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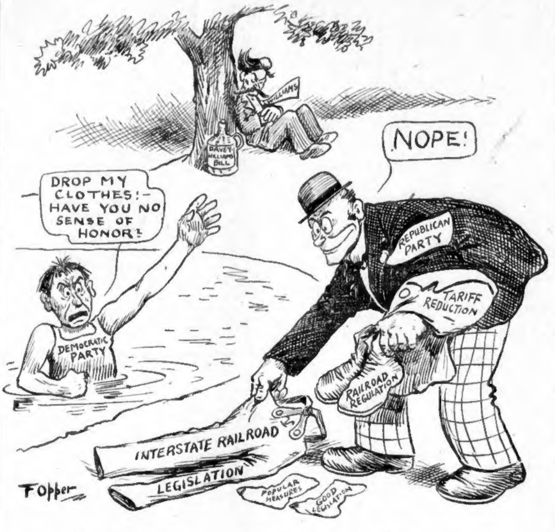

And the Friend Who Was Supposed to Watch the Clothes Is Asleep

## RUFFLES THE MONK

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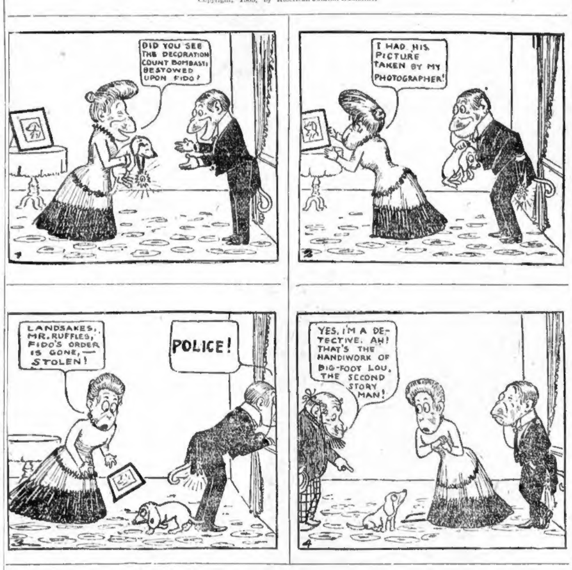
DID YOU SEE THE DECORATION COUNT BOMBASTI BESTOWED UPON FIDO?
1
I HAD HIS PICTURE TAKEN BY MY PHOTOGRAPHER!
2
LANDSAKES, MR. RUFFLES, FIDO'S ORDER IS GONE,—STOLEN!
POLICE!
3
YES, I'M A DETECTIVE. AH! THAT'S THE HANDIWORK OF BIG-FOOT LOU, THE SECOND STORY MAN!
4

Just Think, He Even Robbed Poor Fido

## NOW WHAT D'YE THINK OF THAT?

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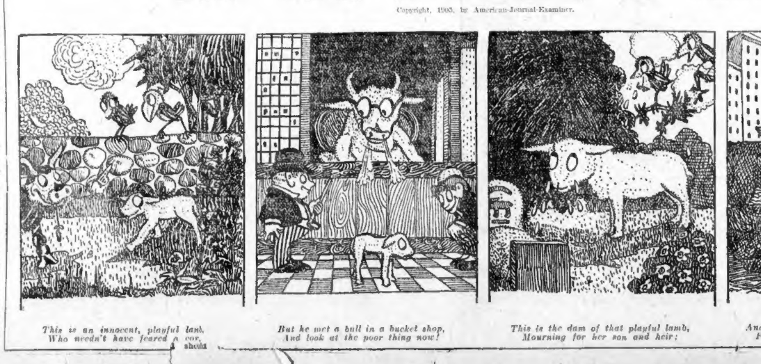


*This is an innocent, playful lamb,*
*Who needn't have feared a cow,*

*But he met a bull in a bucket shop,*
*And look at the poor thing now!*

*This is the dam of that playful lamb,*
*Mourning for her son and heir;*

*And well she may, for he died next day*
*From the bite of a Wall Street bear.*

## Is Picketing, or Peaceful Persuasion, Unlawful?

### By Frank K. Foster

N the evening of Tuesday, February 14, the Committee on Labor of the Massachusetts Legislature will give a hearing to the petitioners for House Bill No. 132, introduced by Representative George H. Jackson of Lynn. This bill is entitled "A bill to provide that peaceful communications may be had with applicants for positions during strikes, lockouts and disputes," and is familiarly known as the "Picketing Bill." It has been before the Legislature for consideration for several years, and once came so nearly passing the lower branch that the casting vote of the Speaker of the House was necessary to secure its defeat. It is considered by organized labor as one of its most important measures, and will be made one of the test issues of the present session.

The mere fact that the associations of labor find it necessary to seek legislation of this nature marks the encroachment of judge-made law upon the liberty of speech, supposedly guaranteed by the national and State constitutions.

The present situation has grown out of the ever-increasing scope and intent of the practice of granting injunctions in labor disputes, some of which have gone so far, even in this conservative commonwealth, as to prohibit a neighborly call by strikers, if the purpose of such a call should be to inform a non-union neighbor of the unfair conditions existing in a shop where a strike existed. Of this practice no less an authority than the present Attorney-General of the United States has said "that the courts have gone to the very verge of danger in applying the writ of injunction in disputes between labor and capital."

It will be remembered that in the celebrated case of Vegelahn vs. Guntner, et al., Chief Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, then a member of the Massachusetts court, rendered a dissenting opinion from that of the full bench, in which he said:

"I think that the principle of free competition, which carries with it free combination, is of more importance than the harm which may be done to the unsuccessful competitor. I do not think violence so inseparably connected with strikes as to warrant declaring a combination for a lawful purpose illegal simply on that ground. I ruled that the patrol, so far as it confined itself to persuasion and giving notice of the strike, was not unlawful, and limited the injunction accordingly."

It may be said that the lay mind is not competent to grasp the legal intricacies involved in the transformation of the equity courts from their original function of safeguarding property rights to the present status as instruments for limiting personal liberty.

This is unquestionably true. But it is also true that a very large number of good and conservative lawyers, and not a few judges, agree with labor organizations in the opinion that the change is one fraught with imminent danger to some of our most cherished institutions. No remedy appears to lie in the courts themselves, and for this reason the legislative branch must be appealed to in order to set up a barrier for the protection of the individual.

The full text of the propposed bill, which is brief, is as follows: "In case of a strike or lockout or other dispute between an employer and his employes, it shall be lawful for the employes, or for other persons, to walk upon the public streets and ways in the vicinity of the place of employment or in any other place to which they have lawful access, and in a peaceful way to converse with persons intending to go to such employer for work, for the purpose of informing them of actual facts in order to induce them not to enter into or not to continue in said employer's service."

It has been claimed by the attorneys appearing against this bill that the necessity for it does not exist; that the rights of the individual under the common law secure a sufficient leeway for "peaceful persuasion."

But the cold fact remains that when strikers attempt communication with those who break the article in the labor decalogue, which says thou shalt not steal thy neighbor's job, the courts have repeatedly interfered and have cast such an atmosphere of legal sanctity about the strike breaker that the jail door has yawned for those who sought to penetrate it.

The other stock argument of the opposition has been that "picketing produces violence," and that it was therefore unwise to sanction by legislative act a course of action which might result in violation of public order. The evident reply to this accusation is that the measure in no wise relieves the strikers from the penalty attached to causing public disorder of any kind, nor grants them any privilege of violating town or city ordinances.

But does picketing produce violence? Does not the very foundation of democratic government rest upon the freedom of the individual to voice his thought through free intercourse with his fellow citizens, through the press or on the platform?

How long since has it become necessary to argue before legislatures that citizens may not do things which are lawful in themselves because of the fear that they may do other things not lawful? May one not speak to his fellow workman, peaceably and in all kindness, in order to give him legitimate information, lest some one else exercising that privilege may do an overt act in connectoin therewith?

Has the experience of those countries which rely upon coercion for the repression of free speech been such as to warrant a reversion to this policy on the part of a free commonwealth? So far as results are concerned, what distinction is there between the dispersion of a group of petioning workmen by the Cossacks of the Czar and the imprisonment of a body of Massachusetts workmen for the crime of attempting to peaceably persuade strike breakers to refrain from taking jobs to which they have no claim?

These are rather serious questions to the wage earners of this community. Organized labor seeks no exemption from or special privilege under the law. It does protest against having special judge-made law brought into being for the express purpose of limiting and harassing the legitimate activities of trade unions. The teaching and influence of the trade unions themselves has steadily diminished the use of physical force during strikes.

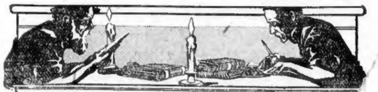
It is only necessary to recall the scenes of violence in the mining regions in the old-time strikes, before the days of the United Mine Workers, to substantiate this fact. Again, in the textile industry, where formerly the knobstick ran a chance of being forcibly argued with, during the past six months thousands of union men in Fall River failed to commit a single act of violence against the men who went in to work.

Where organized labor is concerned, in this State at least—and it is against organized labor that the injunction has been directed—there is not the slightest excuse for the exercise of drastic methods.

Industrial absolutism has no place in Massachusetts. The best remedy for social discontent is the freest possible discussion and well-considered action, based on full recognition of all the interests involved. Organized labor has a sore spot caused by the apparenty hostile attitude of the judiciary toward trade union activities. It is all important that this irritation should be removed if possible.

The State of New York has upon its statutes a law of practically the same nature as the measure asked for by the labor societies of Massachusetts. Its constitutionality has been affirmed by the Court of Appeals in the case of the Binghamton cigarmakers in 1895. The labor people of this State look hopefully to the action of the Legislature in order that the duress upon them may be removed and that the exercise of free speech may not be longer esteemed a crime in case of labor disputes.

## Little Editorials from the People



### TO CONQUER OLD AGE

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

Dorothy Dix has but scratched the surface of the old age claim. The real ore lies deeper than her pen penetrates. I was also surprised to learn that men do not fear old age. I was under the impression that in all ages men had sought eagerly for the elixir of life, and that it was a man who dared the terrors of "New Spain" to find the mysterious fountain of youth said to be hidden in the everglades of Florida.

When a fear of anything is so general as to be racial we may safely count upon the proposition that there is inherent in the race the power of its removal and total eradication—sooner or later. When the hour strikes that any individual more daring than his fellows turns and challenges the power of any one tormentor and tyrant of the whole, you may be certain the sceptre is about to fall from the palsied grasp of that particular evil and the days of its domination are numbered.

Already there are hundreds of individuals challenging the right of old age to abridge their powers, and we have only to look back a little to mark some of the milestones that we have passed on this road. Poor Josephine! How she mourned the loss of her teeth and tried to conceal their disfigurement by the use of delicate lace handkerchiefs, when she talked or smiled. Time was when any beauty shrank in terror from the incriminating speck in her hitherto flawless pearls, for there was no help. Now it is a rare thing to see a woman in any walk of life with decayed or missing teeth. The noble science of dentistry is the answer to that prayer for perfect teeth.

So, one by one, either by material or spiritual means, the unlovely features of age will disappear, and a weather-beaten, time-worn human body be unknown on the face of the earth. Meantime, old age is a friend, for it puts us on our mettle and develops in us the God-like power to overcome.

E. F. B.

Boston.

### HERE'S A STAUNCH FRIEND OF GENERAL MILES

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

I want to say a few words in behalf of General Nelson A. Miles. Certain classes of people are saying bitter words against him, and by political tricks trying to shame a man who is far above them in manly qualities, that their natures must rebel at their utter helplessness in trying to demean a man so vastly their superior. Let these cheap politicians and others bear well in mind that General Miles was fighting Indians when they were in their cradles, and that the War Department can never injure General Miles in the minds of Southern people. Honor to whom honor is due.

F. W. DE CROIX.

No. 484 Columbus avenue, Boston.